FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 188 *26 September 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Receives Libyan Charge d'Affaires in Beirut [VOP] A 1
Nabulus Mayor Says Israel Forcing Arabs To Sell Land A 1
[Amman AR-RA'Y 25 Sep]
OPEC Finance, Economy Ministers To Meet in Vienna A 1
[Riyadh AR-RIYAD 23 Sep]
Reportage on Palestine Conference in Rome A 1
[cross-reference]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Minister of State Comments on Gulf Security C 1
Amir Al Khalifah Receives Saudi Foreign Minister C 1
Defense Minister Receives Visiting Kuwaiti Commander C 2
Prime Minister Receives Kuwaiti Security Official C 2

KUWAIT

Press Statement on South Korean Foreign Minister's Visit C 2
Government Rejects Omani Plan for Hormuz Security C 3
Ambassador Says USSR Seeks Greater Ties With Gulf C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Oil Minister Yamani Comments on Gulf-EEC Dialog C 3

YAR

President Salih Interviewed by GULF NEWS AGENCY C 4
Somali, Kuwaiti, UAE Delegations Arrive for Celebrations C 6
Egyptian Plane Denied Landing C 6

EGYPT

Israeli Delegation to Autonomy Talks Arrives in Alexandria D 1
Kalil Meeting With Burg D 1
Ceremony Marks Return of Another Section of Sinai D 1
Rehabilitation in Southern Sinai D 2
Ghali Discusses Palestine With European Council Delegation D 2
Four Economic Agreements Signed With U.S. AID D 2
AL-AHRAM Reports Foreign Ministry Reorganized [22 Sep] D 3
Clandestine Radio: Sudan Dismisses 'Communist' Doctors D 4
[Voice of Egyptian People]
Clandestine Radio on As-Sadat's OCTOBER Magazine Interview D 5
[Voice of Egyptian People]
Clandestine Radio Refutes As-Sadat's Remarks on Economy D 6
[Voice of Egyptian People]
AL-AKHBAR on Gulf Security, Omani Plan [21 Sep] D 6

IRAQ

Saddam Husyan Presides Over Cabinet Meeting 25 Sep E 1
President Receives Vietnamese Premier 25 Sep E 1
Hammadi Calls for Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers E 1
First Deputy Premier Ramadan, Delegation Leave for YAR E 1
Canadian Middle East Envoy Arrives in Baghdad E 2
ATH-THAWRAH on Arabs' Responsibilities in Lebanon E 2

JORDAN

Text of King Husayn's 25 Sep Speech to UN General Assembly F 1

LEBANON

Al-Huss Comments on Syrian-Israeli Air Battle G 1
Butrus Holds Press Conference, Leaves For New York G 1
AN-NAHAR On Sarkis, 'Arafat 24 September Meeting G 2
VOL: Reports Security Incidents 25 September G 2
Muslim Brotherhood Hurl Bombs at Syrian Positions in Beirut G 2

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Khaddam Leaves For New York H 1
National Front Central Command Concludes Meetings H 1
Ba'th Official Opens ICATU Conference in Damascus H 1
Al-Asad Hosts Dinner H 2
VOL: Syrian Authorities Execute ADF Officers H 2
Romanian Delegation Departs Following Visit H 3
TISHRIN Urges Officials to Excercise Their Powers H 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Assails U.S. Stand on Sahara Problem [21-22 Sep] I 1

LIBYA

French Deny Issuing Invitation to Al-Qadhdhafi I 1
Secretariat Protests French 'Invasion' of Central Africa I 2
Message to Islamic Congress I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Minister on Moroccan Defeats, Upcoming Attacks I 4

ISRAEL

Prime Minister Begin Vows to Continue Striking Terrorists N 1
Mutual Preparations for Normal Relations With Egypt Reported N 1
7,000 Square Kms in Central Sinai Returned to Egypt N 1
Dayan Reports UN Observers To Have Role in Sinai N 2
More on Meeting With Vance N 2
Details of Agreement [HA'ARETZ 25 Sep] N 2
Further Reportage on Reverend Jesse Jackson's Trip N 3
Refugee Camp, Ramallah Visits N 3
Meeting With Peres, Colleagues N 4
Delegation Defections N 4

Chief of Staff Interviewed on South Lebanon, Other Issues N 5
Jordan Will Not Recognize West Bank Teachers' Diplomas N 8
Jordan Bitter Over High Education Level in West Bank N 8
Briefs: IDF Appointment; Cholera in Jericho N 8

IRAN

Prime Minister Bazargan Addresses Nation 23 Sep R 1
CORRIERE DELLA SERA Carries Interview With Khomeyni R 10
Council of Experts Approves Eight Articles R 11
Naval Forces End First Part of Exercises R 12
Yazdi Meets Japanese Counterpart at UN R 13
Armed Attack on Qasr-e Shirin Radio Transmitter Repulsed R 13
Further Details R 13
Amnesty Granted to Lachar Incident Detainees R 14
Sunni Marchers Protest Constitution in Zahedan R 14
[ETTELA'AT 22 Sep]
Baluchestan Governor on Security Situation, Purge R 15
[KEYHAN 22 Sep]
Envoy to Mahabad Invites People To Run for Council R 15
Tehran Cleric Claims Monopoly on Flogging Sentences R 16
[ETTELA'AT 22 Sep]
Revolution Guards Capture Counterrevolutionaries R 16
Health Ministry Issues Warning on Cholera R 16

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Ambassador to USSR Returns for Consultations S 1
Amin Designates Governors As His Official Representatives S 1
President Amin Addresses Tribal Leaders S 1
Foreign Minister Wali To Head Delegation to UN S 2
Finance Minister Misaq Departs for Belgrade S 2
More Political Prisoners Released 24 Sep S 3

BANGLADESH

Foreign Minister Departs for UN With Palestine Proposal S 3

INDIA

Singh Warns Against Fomenting of Scarcity, Price Hikes S 3
Singh Alleges Covert Alliance Between Congress-I, Janata S 4
Company Donations to Political Parties Banned S 4
Mrs Gandhi Alleges Misrule By Last Government S 5
Gandhi Feels Elections May Be Postponed Due to Drought S 5
Gandhi To Shun Vindictiveness, Emergency Powers If Elected S 5
Ram: Country in Grip of Political, Economic Crisis S 5
Janta Party Wants Elections As Scheduled S 5
Punjab Congress Party Merges With Congress-I S 5
Congress Official Denies Merger S 6
CPI-M Asks People To Oppose Congress-I, Janata S 6
Maruti Offenders To Be Prosecuted Before Elections S 6

NEPAL

Foreign Minister Issues Statement on Return Home S 7

PAKISTAN

President Haq Appeals for Aid for Afghan Refugees S 7
Haq Discusses Possibility of Holding Referendum S 7
Elections Program Announced S 8
Haq Says There Will Be No Delay in Holding Elections S 9
Muslim League Faction Announces Boycott of Elections S 9
PNA Threatens To Boycott Elections on Registration Issue S 9
PNA Proposals Forwarded S 9
Mrs Bhutto Calls on Parties To Oppose Registration S 10
Bhutto Accused of Violating Ban on Political Activities S 10
Local Bodies Elections Begin in Punjab, Sind, NWFP 25 Sep S 10
Violence Reported in Local Election Incidents S 11

SRI LANKA

President Reports to Cabinet on Visits to Japan, Singapore S 11
Briefs: Garment Exports S 11

'ARAFAT RECEIVES LIBYAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BEIRUT

JN260603 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut, Muhammad Abu al-Qasim, yesterday evening. Discussion at the meeting focused on the latest Middle East developments, particularly the Palestinian issue.

NABULUS MAYOR SAYS ISRAEL FORCING ARABS TO SELL LAND

JN251013 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Excerpts] Bassam ash-Shak'ah, mayor of the occupied city of Nabulus, has declared that the Israeli authorities have forced several Arab citizens to sign papers written in Hebrew, without knowledge of their contents. The citizens realized later that the papers were documents on the sale of their lands. The occupation authorities then notified these citizens to come and collect the price of these lands.

In a statement to AR-RA'Y, Ash-Shak'ah warned of the seriousness of the Israeli decision to allow the purchase of lands in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He described this decision as very dangerous and as a reflection of the Israeli strategy that regards the lands that fell into enemy hands due to falsification and twisted methods, to be "liberated lands." Ash-Shak'ah denied any division in the ranks of the national front in the occupied areas. He asserted the Arab citizens' refjection of any dialog with the officials of the Camp David agreements, such as Saunders, Vance and Strauss. He said that meeting with them would create an atmosphere that might make them feel that there is a possibility of success for the political game through which they are trying to implement the plot against our people and nation.

Asked about the meeting that took place between Dayan and several West Bank leaders, Ash-Shak'ah asserted that they did not discuss the Camp David agreements or the autonomy.

OPEC FINANCE, ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET IN VIENNA

LD251101 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 23 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] OPEC finance and economy ministers will hold an important meeting in Vienna next Thursday to discuss subjects referred to them by the council of OPEC petroleum ministers during its recent meeting in Vienna, as well as other subjects. Among the subjects to be discussed is the question of aid to developing countries through OPEC funds and individual funds of OPEC member states, in order to alleviate the financial difficulties from which some of the developing countries are suffering, and the question of the repayment of loans given to such countries.

Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad 'Abd al-Khayl will lead the Saudi delegation to the meeting. On the other hand, the Gulf states finance ministers are expected to hold a meeting in Vienna in order to discuss economic and financial cooperation between the Gulf states. A conference to discuss this subject and other common economic issues was due to be held during the second half of this year.

REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN ROME

For reportage on the international conference on Palestine being held in Rome beginning 24 Sep, see the International Affairs section of the 25 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER OF STATE COMMENTS ON GULF SECURITY

JN251531 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid, Bahraini minister of state for cabinet affairs, has announced that the security and safety of the Gulf region is the sole responsibility of its littoral states, since they are capable of protecting the region. Al-'Urayyid affirmed that no other state has any right to impose hegemony on the region. In an interview published in the latest edition of the Iraqi magazine ALIF BA', Al-'Urayyid stated that such interference will upset the equilibrium, spread instability and create tension in the Gulf region.

The Bahraini minister of state for cabinet affairs affirmed that with the aid of the existing cooperation and coordination among them, the Gulf states are capable of protecting their region, which is already enjoying ample security and stability. Al-'Urayyid welcomed the convening of a summit conference, whether on the Gulf or Arab levels. He said: We always welcome group meetings between brothers and on any level, since this is for the general good. We also welcome consultations on Gulf, Arab and international issues of common concern and coordination of stands among us in order to reach a unified strategy that serves our common aims and interests.

Al-'Urayyid affirmed that Bahrain supports any summit conference between brothers on the condition that it is preceded by good coordination on the foreign ministers level, in order to determine the issues to be proposed to the conference and prepare well for these issues in advance so as to reach resolutions in the unanimous interests of the states participating in such a conference.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs praised Iraq's effective stand on Gulf and Arab issues, and the Palestinian issue in particular, and the swift Iraqi move to confront Israeli and U.S. schemes, which were manifested in the Camp David accords, and Israeli aggressions on southern Lebanon. Al-'Urayyid pointed out that Iraq's stand on Gulf security is in accordance with the stands of the Arab Gulf states, of which Iraq is considered a member. Al-'Urayyid added that Iraq's stand is manifested by its continued condemnation of any foreign interference in the region under the guise of imposing security and maintaining it. Al-'Urayyid said that the Gulf's security and safety is first and last the responsibility of the littoral states, which are capable of protecting it from all dangers without any interference from any foreign groups or allies which can threaten the region, and maintaining the security that it has always enjoyed.

Al-'Urayyid expressed his appreciation of the continuous, effective cooperation between the Iraqi Government and Bahrain, saying that such cooperation is not unexpected since strong ties bind us due to our common history, religion, language, fate and interests. Al-'Urayyid affirmed that the recent visit by Iraqi Defense Minister Staff Lt Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah to Bahrain is an affirmation of the existing ties between Iraq and Bahrain.

AMIR AL KHALIFAH RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN251906 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 25 September--Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal here today.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed two messages to the amir of Bahrain, one from His Majesty Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the other from Saudi Regent and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The messages deal with bilateral relations, issues of mutual concern and current developments in the Arab arena in general and the Gulf area in particular. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qadi. Last week, the Saudi foreign minister toured San'a', Baghdad and Damascus to deliver similar messages from the Saudi king to the leaders of these countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES VISITING KUWAITI COMMANDER

JN251601 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 25 September--Staff Maj Gen Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and defense minister, today received Staff Col Habib al-Mayl, commander of the Kuwaiti naval force, who is currently visiting Bahrain. During the meeting, Staff Colonel al-Mayl conveyed a message to Shaykh Hamad from his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, dealing with methods to further promote and strengthen bilateral cooperation.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES KUWAITI SECURITY OFFICIAL

JN260839 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 26 September--Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Kuwaiti Public Security Director Brig Gen Muhammad al-Hamad this morning. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah. The Kuwaiti public security director arrived here yesterday on a visit of several days to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

PRESS STATEMENT ON SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD211410 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1222 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait and South Korea said today that the achievement of peace in the Middle East must be accomplished within the framework of the United Nations, and with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people.

In a press statement issued at the end of the official visit by the foreign minister of South Korea, Pak Tong-chin, the two countries stated that they are convinced that a "genuine and lasting comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, within the framework of the United Nations."

The two countries also asserted their conviction that a lasting and just peace cannot be achieved in the region without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people. In this connection they emphasized their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The statement said that Pak's talks with Kuwaiti officials dealt with bilateral relations and ways to develop them in various fields. It added that the two sides also discussed various international issues of concern to the two countries, "and that their views were in agreement on the need to establish relations between states on the basis of mutual respect and constructive cooperation, and the application of peaceful means to resolve differences between nations."

It said that Kuwait and South Korea expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved by Pak's visit, and stressed the importance of meetings between officials of the two countries with the aim of continuing the development of relations of cooperation existing between them.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS OMANI PLAN FOR HORMUZ SECURITY

LD251213 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Press reports here today mention that Kuwait has informed Oman once again of its rejection of the Omani scheme to protect navigation in the Hormuz Strait. AL-QABAS and the English language ARAB TIMES say that the Kuwaiti position was explained to a senior Omani official, Under Secretary at the Foreign Ministry Yusuf al-'Alawi, who yesterday paid a quick visit here on the second and final leg of his tour, which also included Qatar. The two papers add, quoting official and diplomatic sources, that Al-'Alawi was informed by Kuwaiti Under Secretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid when he met him in Kuwait that Kuwait rejected alliances, groupings and blocs in the Gulf region, a matter made public on 21 September by the minister of defense and acting foreign minister, Salim as-Sabah.

AMBASSADOR SAYS USSR SEEKS GREATER TIES WITH GULF

LD260940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0751 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti ambassador to Moscow said in a statement published here today that the Soviet Union wishes to develop its relations with the Gulf states. Ambassador 'Adil al-Jarrah told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that Kuwaiti-Soviet relations are strong and that there is a "desire" to develop them in various spheres. He said that the Soviet Union works hard to strengthen its relations with the Gulf states. Except for Kuwait, Iraq and Iran, no other Gulf state has diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Al-Jarrah rejected assumptions that the Soviet Union and the United States divide the spheres of influence between them in the Middle East and Africa, in light of the detente policy and SALT II. This is not true, he said, adding that the Soviet Union stands by the Arabs in their struggle against Israel. It also wants a solution to the Middle East crisis the Arab states would accept, and which would restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. However, Al-Jarrah said that the Soviets believe that the Geneva conference on the Middle East "is over after the Camp David accords among Egypt, Israel and the United States."

SAUDI ARABIA

OIL MINISTER YAMANI COMMENTS ON GULF-EEC DIALOG

LD252006 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has announced that the Arabian Gulf will be going [words indistinct] with the countries of the European Common Market with one voice and with one view.

In a statement published today in AL-BILAD, he says that in the next few days coordination will be completed among the foreign and oil ministers of these countries in preparation for a Gulf-European dialog.

In a similar statement to the paper, Iraqi Minister of Petroleum Tayih 'Abd al-Karim expressed his satisfaction over the results achieved by the conference of petroleum ministers of the Arab Gulf states held the day before yesterday in At-Ta'if. He mentioned that there is more than one issue to be submitted [words indistinct] Gulf-European dialog, including issues of interest to the Arabs and the countries of the industrial world.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH INTERVIEWED BY GULF NEWS AGENCY

JN250847 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0650 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 25 September--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has excluded the possibility of foreign intervention for the purpose of occupying the Arab oilfields. He said: Such intervention could lead to grave dangers, threatening the entire world, and to consequences for the aggressor rather than for others.

In an interview with a GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in San'a' today, President Salih explained that the purpose of these statements is to achieve other indirect objectives, which can be linked to the Middle East problem. President Salih affirmed that his country is linked with the Arab Gulf states by strong and advanced cooperative relations. He said that these relations reflect the serious desire on everyone's part to reach an integrated and comprehensive coordination in all fields of development, economic and social, to serve our peoples' joint interests and to create a cohesive front in this sensitive area, which is rich in natural resources.

President Salih expressed support for the Arab call to return to Geneva and to have other countries participate in talks to resolve the Middle East problem. He asserted that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East issue, and that there can be no solution without a reinstatement of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, their return home and a full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas.

President Salih pointed out that U.S. policy on the Middle East issue is based upon old calculations. He added, however, that "several hardline U.S. stands have begun to change and have reached a degree of flexibility indicating the American people's increasing awareness of the reality of the Palestine issue and their realization of the Palestinian people's right to regain their lands."

Asked about his country's stand toward convening an Arab summit to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon, President Salih affirmed that his country supports all Arab efforts to successfully tackle the Lebanese problem, whether through an Arab summit conference or one held at a lower level. President Salih explained that the tour of several Arab countries undertaken by YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki involved discussions of the current Arab situation, the recurrent Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon and Arab views on what can be done for Lebanon and for the Palestine issue.

In reference to unity between the two parts of Yemen, President Salih said that the steps to achieve unity between the two parts of Yemen are at a point where the timetable for the various unity committees' tasks is nearly completed. However, no date for the declaration of unity has been fixed.

The following is the text of the YAR president's interview:

Question: Several imperialist voices have spoken about the possibility of foreign intervention for the purpose of occupying the Arab oilfields. What is Your Excellency's comment about such a possibility?

Answer: We do not believe that these voices mean what they say. However, the purpose of these statements is to achieve other indirect objectives, which can be linked with the Middle East problem. Therefore, we exclude the possibility of foreign intervention and occupation of the oilfields, for both the foregoing and other reasons. The most important of these is that such an intervention might lead to grave dangers, threatening the entire world, and to consequences for the aggressor, who would lose his interests and presence in the area, rather than for others.

Question: The YAR is linked with the fraternal Arab Gulf states by strong fraternal relations. Can you explain the extent of these relations between the YAR and the Gulf states?

Answer: We are linked with the Arab Gulf states by strong and advanced cooperative relations, which reflect the serious desire on everyone's part to reach integrated and comprehensive coordination in all fields of development, economic and social, to serve our fraternal peoples' joint interests and to create a cohesive front in this sensitive area of our Arab nation, which is rich in natural resources.

Question: There has been an Arab call to return to Geneva and to have other countries participate in the talks to resolve the Middle East problem. Does the YAR support such a call, particularly after the failure of the Camp David talks to achieve comprehensive peace in the Middle East?

Answer: We support the idea that the concerned Arabs should go to Geneva, after first correcting their mistakes and after causing the Israeli enemy to accept the principle of a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East issue, recognizing that the problem of occupied Palestine is the crux of the issue. In our view, there can be no solution for the issue without regaining all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, their return to their usurped lands and a full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas.

Question: The United States insists on its refusal to negotiate with the PLO, although U.S. officials realize that the Palestine problem is the crux of the Middle East dispute, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that there can be no peace without the PLO. What is your analysis of the U.S. position?

Answer: Undoubtedly U.S. policy, particularly in regard to the Middle East issue, is based on old calculations. However, it seems that with the American people's increasing awareness of the reality of the issue and their realization of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to return home, several hardline U.S. stands have begun to change and have reached an encouraging degree of flexibility. We believe that time will further alter the U.S. decisionmakers' point of view and that they will come to realize that there can be no solution other than a comprehensive solution, and no peace except with the participation of all Arabs, particularly the Palestinians and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Question: There is talk of an Arab summit, to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. What is the YAR's stand toward this and how optimistic are you about its success?

Answer: We support all Arab efforts to successfully tackle the Lebanese problem, whether through an Arab summit conference or one held at a lower level. However, we must act quickly, because what is happening in Lebanon is not only dirty provocation and blatant aggression, but reflects the Israeli intent to strike at the Palestinian resistance and destroy it, to dismember Lebanese national unity, to embark on further colonialist expansion and usurpation of Arab lands, and to disrupt Arab security and loot Arab resources.

Question: What about the recent YAR initiative, represented by the tour made by Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki? Is it related to the unity taslks between the two parts of Yemen?

Answer: Our political initiative is directly related to the current Arab situation and the recurrent Israeli aggression in fraternal south Lebanon. We have tried to do what we can for Lebanon and for the fateful Arab issue in general.

Question: Mr President, do you expect any unionist steps between the two parts of Yemen on the 17th anniversary of the 26 September revolution?

Answer: New steps to achieve Yemeni unity depend upon completion of the fixed timetable for the various unity committees' tasks, and on completion of all the committee's work. This is what is being done in both parts of Yemen. Thus, we have not linked any of the steps to a particular occasion.

SOMALI, KUWAITI, UAE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATIONS

JN251916 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Somali Vice President Maj Gen Afrah Culmie Hussein arrived in San'a' today at the head of a Somali delegation to participate in the celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the glorious revolution. A delegation from the fraternal State of Kuwait headed by Maj Gen 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghani, first deputy for the Kuwaiti chief of staff, arrived in San'a' today.

UAE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Sa'id ar-Raqbani also arrived in San'a' at the head of a delegation to participate in our people's celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the 26 September revolution. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the UAE agriculture and fisheries minister said: I am overwhelmed with happiness as I stand here among our brothers the Yemenis to participate in the celebrations marking the anniversary of the 26 September revolution. I would like to convey the regards of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan to his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. I would also like to convey the regards of the UAE Government and people to the Yemeni people on this dear occasion. The relations between our two countries are very strong, and Shaykh Zayid and the UAE look upon the Yemeni people and their great revolution with pride.

Egyptian Plane Denied Landing

JN252105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 25 September--The authorities in San'a' prevent a private plane carrying a delegation representing As-Sadat's regime from landing at San'a' airport today. The YAE authorities told the plane's captain that it refuses to receive the delegation because there are no relations between the YAR and the Egyptian regime.

ISRAELI DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY TALKS ARRIVES IN ALEXANDRIA

NC260946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0938 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 26 September--The Israeli delegation to the sixth round of the Palestinian autonomy talks arrived in Alexandria at 1000 today. The delegation is headed by Interior Minister Yosef Burg and includes as members Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir and Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Nisim. The talks are scheduled to begin at 1130 today.

Khalil Meeting With Burg

NC260955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0942 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 26 September--Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil at 1115 met with Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister and head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks.

The Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations are scheduled to begin the first meeting of the sixth round of autonomy talks after this bilateral meeting.

CEREMONY MARKS RETURN OF ANOTHER SECTION OF SINAI

NC252052 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpts] At a ceremony held this morning in Abu Durbah, south of Abu Rudays, the Israeli flag was lowered and the Egyptian flag was raised over the third Sinai area from which Israel has withdrawn. The heads of the Egyptian and Israeli sides to the Joint Military Committee, the governor of Sinai and political and popular leaders in Sinai Governorate attended the ceremony.

The head of the Israeli side made a speech in which he said: We are celebrating the transfer of the area so that the establishment of peace may become evident both to those who believe in it and those who oppose it because of their extremist principles.

Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf [head of the Egyptian side of the Joint Military Committee] made a speech in which he said: By our taking over this area, a new flag is raised over another dear part of Egypt, which has been returned after 12 years during which it yearned for this day when it would return to the lap of the homeland. This area is being taken over a few days before the celebration marking the sixth anniversary of the October War. This means that the restoration of the land and the raising of the flag of freedom are the fruits of the struggle of men who made noble sacrifices. War is neither an aim nor the only way to liberate the land. This could be achieved peacefully without sacrifices or bloodshed.

Abu Shinaf added that the 7,000-square-kilometer area being taken over includes many populated areas and some archaelogical sites. In conclusion, Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf conveyed greetings to President as-Sadat, the commander of victory and peacemaker.

The Joint Military Committee then held a meeting to discuss the next phase of the withdrawal from Sinai. A report on the next stage of the withdrawal from Saint Catherine and At-Tur was signed. After this withdrawal, all of Sinai will be restored. The committee confirmed that the handover of the Saint Catherine area would not create any difficulties, and that there were no problems facing the committee so far.

Rehabilitation in Southern Sinai

NC252058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Southern Sinai, 25 September--Farid 'Izzat Wahsah, the governor of Southern Sinai, said that the governorate has prepared a number of projects for the third liberated area in southern Sinai, including the reclamation of some 200,000 feddans which will form the nucleus of a new cultivated area there.

Wahbah said that about 4,000 people live in the area and that work has already begun to give them identity cards and automobile licenses. He said that various services have started arriving in the area to serve the inhabitants now that Egyptian sovereignty has returned. He said the Social Affairs Ministry began giving immediate relief to the inhabitants as soon as civilian rule was restored to the area this morning.

GHALI DISCUSSES PALESTINE WITH EUROPEAN COUNCIL DELEGATION

NC251855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1746 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 September--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received a European Council Political Subcommittee delegation currently visiting Egypt. The delegation is led by Walter Hoover and includes representatives from the 12 European states that are members of the council.

During the meeting, Ghali explained Egypt's position on the Middle East problem and the efforts being exerted to acknowledge the Palestinian people's legitimate rights within the framework of a comprehensive solution for the Middle East question. Dr Ghali also answered various questions put to him by committee members.

FOUR ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH U.S. AID

NC221700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Minister of Economic and Foreign Trade Dr Hamid as-Sayih and Douglas Bennet, the general administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, today signed four economic agreements under which Egypt will get $67.8 million.

Under the first agreement Egypt will get $5 million. The sum will be used to establish a fund to finance a study on the economic viability required to promote investment prospects in Egypt. The fund is aimed at encouraging the U.S. private sector to share in Egypt's industrial development plan.

The second agreement provides for $33 million which will be used to establish medium and long-term funds necessary for the private sector. This fund is aimed at financing new production projects and at developing existing projects.

Under the third agreement Egypt will get $2.5 million to make a study of the economic viability of development projects in the Sinai Peninsula.

Under the fourth agreement Egypt will get $27.03 million to begin drawing up plans for and establishing the first stage of developing and renovating the sewage treatment system in Alexandria.

Dr as-Sayih made a statement after the signing of the agreements. He thanked the United States for its aid to Egypt to bolster its national economy and the peace efforts and stability in the area.

Bennet made a statement stressing that Egypt will achieve self-sufficiency in the coming stage. He said that Egypt can increase its growth rate yearly. He expressed the United States' readiness to provide Egypt with all its requirements to help it overcome the crisis, as well as to act to encourage the U.S. private sector to contribute to achieving development in Egypt.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTRY REORGANIZED

LD251337 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi report: "What Does the Foreign Ministry Reorganization Involve?"]

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, with the authorization of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, has issued a decision concerning the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry. This includes:

First: Reorganizing the corps of under secretaries:

A. Three new under secretaries have been appointed to occupy the posts that have become vacant as a result of the appointment of Ambassador Sa'd 'Afrah as Egyptian ambassador to Greece and Ambassador Ahmad Rawfiq Khalil as ambassador to Belgium. This is in addition to the existing under secretaries, Dr Usamah al-Baz and Salah ad-Din Hasan. The new under secretaries are: Ambassador Salah Sha-rawi, Ambassador Dr Mahmud Samir Ahmad and Ambassador Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf.

B. Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf is to be in charge of the departments concerned with economic affairs and international cooperation.

Second: Ministry departments:

The departments immediately under the minister:

In view of the nature of the stage through which Egypt is passing and the requirements of the peace process which President as-Sadat's initiative has launched and the subsequent signing of the Camp David agreements and later the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as a first step toward the achievement of a comprehensive peace and in view of the beginning of the negotiations for full self-rule for the Palestininas in the West Bank and Gaza, the following has been decided:

A. The establishment of an independent department to be known as the "Committee for Normalizing Egyptian-Israeli Relations" whose task is to follow up the implementation of the peace treaty and its various clauses and to study and take the necessary steps to normalize relations with Israel. Ambassador Taha al-Majdub has been chosen to head this department, particularly in view of the fact that he has been involved in the various stages of contacts with Israel since 1973 when he led the Egyptian delegation to the talks at Kilometer 101.

B. The setting up of two integrated work teams, each consisting of a group of specialists familiar with the details and aspects of the Palestinian-Israeli problem and specializing in Arab historical, political, legal and human affairs.

One of the teams will represent Egypt on the self-rule talks committee engaged in discussing the laying down of the principles on the basis of which elections will be held on the West Bank and Gaza for the establishment of Palestinian self-rule. This team is headed by Ambassador Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq, while Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif will head the second team which will work on the "Jurisdictions Committee," which is devoted to laying down and formulating the political, legislative, executive and administrative powers of the self-rule authority.

Dr Butrus Ghali has also issued a decision providing that the "Research and Planning", "Press", and "Diplomatic Academy" Departments be under his direct control.

It has also been decided to introduce further changes and reforms in the academy's study programs, including invitations to a number of foreign professors.

Third: Political and specialized technical departments:

1. Ambassadors from among young, efficient and experienced people are to be appointed to be in charge of such departments.

2. Directors of departments are to be given adequate powers for the rapid implementation of work assigned to them with the aim of achieving decentralization and speedy decision-making within the framework of the state's basic political principles and in accordance with the country's higher interests.

The specializations have been assigned as follows:

Departments under the direct control of the minister of state:

1. The diplomatic academy is to be headed by Ambassador Jamal Barakat.

2. The Committee for Normalizing Relations with Israel is to be headed by Ambassador Taha al-Majdub.

3. The Judiciary Department is to be headed by Ambassador 'Abd al-Qadir Khalil.

4. The Press and Information Department is to be headed by Ambassador Sa'd Murtada.

5. The Department of Complaints is to be headed by Ambassador Muhammad Sa'id ad-Dasuqi.

6. The Department of Security is to be headed by Ambassador Hasan 'Abd as-Samad.

7. The Department of Protocol is to be headed by Ambassador Mustafa Kamal ad-Diwani.

8. The Department of the Consular and Diplomatic Corps and Inspection is to be headed by Ambassador Muhammad 'Isa.

CLANDESTINE RADIO: SUDAN DISMISSES 'COMMUNIST' DOCTORS

JN260757 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1930 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Some 300 Sudanese doctors have declared an indefinite strike, protesting the Sudanese Government's action in dismissing 40 of their colleagues from their jobs. Although the Sudanese Health Ministry has given no reason for the dismissal, observers believe the doctors were dismissed for being communists.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON AS-SADAT'S OCTOBER MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

JN251000 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1930 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his interview with OCTOBER magazine today, As-Sadat launched a violent attack on the Arab states. He said that the relations between Egypt and the Arab states will never be restored to their previous state, now that the Arab states have insulted Egypt. He claimed that he gave the Egyptian people a working paper on the attitudes adopted by the various Arab states toward Egypt, so that they can determine their future relations with the Arabs.

As-Sadat's campaign against the Arab states only reveals the crisis experienced by the Egyptian regime. The promises of prosperity made by As-Sadat following his treasonous step of signing the Camp David accords have evaporated and the internal economic situation has been aggravated by spiraling prices and the disappearance of essential food from the markets. Thus, the collapsing regime has no choice but to preoccupy the public with imaginary battles.

On 16 August, As-Sadat's (?SAVAKist) authorities announced the discovery of a plot against the regime, allegedly financed by foreign powers. Some 60 Egyptian strugglers, including members of the National Progressive Unionist Group and Egyptian communists, were thrust into prisons. The regime's media then went about leveling charges against these detainees, describing them in the most hideous terms. Barely 1 month later, Egyptian justice issued a decision ordering the release of most of the detainees. This decision has not yet been carried out.

Thus the Egyptian people learned that all that was said about the Egyptian leftists and communists was a pack of lies. All honorable people in the world, including members of Amnesty International, the Human Rights Commission and the various trade unionist movements have testified to the Egyptian regime's malicious acts against its opponents and false claims about democracy and freedom of expression.

The campaign against Egyptian leftists has embarrassed rather than strengthened As-Sadat's position. So, As-Sadat is fabricating this new battle with brother Arabs. As-Sadat says that the Arab states have insulted Egypt. He is trying to deceive the Egyptians, who know only too well that it is As-Sadat himself who undermined Arab solidarity and betrayed his brothers and allies when he abandoned the confrontation with the Zionist enemy and threw himself in the lap of Zionism and its imperialist overlords. Thus, As-Sadat threw overboard the entire history of the Egyptian people and all the solidarity stands taken by the Arab peoples, when they stood with all their weapons behind Egypt and the Egyptian Army in the great October 1973 War.

As-Sadat is fabricating a battle between the Egyptian and Arab peoples when the real battle should be between the Egyptian and Arab peoples, on one hand, and As-Sadat, his American and Zionist overlords and those rulers who openly or secretly support his plot, on the other.

The Arab peoples support the Egyptian people. They have opened their countries and offered jobs to 2 million Egyptians, who got fed up with As-Sadat's regime. The 2 million Egyptians employed in the Arab countries send their kinfolk in Egypt more than 10 million Egyptian pounds in hard currency every year. These people could not earn a decent living under As-Sadat. Yet, As-Sadat fabricates this battle with the Arab countries. He is blaming them for the bad Egyptian economy. Still, he is only diverting public attention from the real causes. The Egyptian people know only too well that the collapse of the economy, the drop in the standard of living and the deterioration in the domestic situation are all due to the As-Sadat regime's policy of alining itself with U.S. imperialism, opening Egypt's doors to foreign exploitation and disavowing the Arab states, thus removing Egypt from its natural place as the heart of the Arab nation.

As-Sadat now says he will give a working paper on the attitudes of the various Arab states to the Egyptian people so that they can determine their future relations with the Arabs. How funny for As-Sadat to say that he will consult the Egyptians on this matter. Did he consult the people and all the Egyptian political forces when he decided to negotiate with the Zionist enemy or when he threw himself in the lap of the United States? In all his stands, statements, signatures on agreements and promises, As-Sadat represents only himself and his ruling clique. The Egyptian people are innocent of all he is doing. As-Sadat and his regime are a transient tribulation in the life of the people. This tribulation is bound to go.

CLANDESTINE RADIO REFUTES AS-SADAT REMARKS ON ECONOMY

JN251039 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1930 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

["News and Comment" program]

[Excerpt] [News] In a memo to the heads of the five Western powers who met in Tokyo in June 1979, As-Sadat called for the adoption of what he termed the Carter plan, to secure $15 billion for the Egyptian economy on the assumption that the Arab boycott of Egypt would amount to $3.5 billion annually.

[Comment] Yet the Egyptian press reported today that the Arab boycott has not affected Egypt and that the Egyptian economy stands on solid ground, which cannot be affected by any Arab boycott. The press also said that Egypt has never needed Arab funds. On the contrary, it was Egypt that was always called upon to fulfill its duties toward the Arabs.

[News] As-Sadat said that the Soviet Union asked him to meet with Golda Meir in 1972 in Tashkent.

[Comment] Kosygin said that the Soviet Union had never asked such a thing of As-Sadat.

AL-AKHBAR ON GULF SECURITY, OMANI PLAN

LD250901 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 21 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Editorial: "Explosive Situation in the Gulf Region"]

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary has announced firmly and confidently that the United States is in the course of setting up a 100,000-man military force for intervention that can move swiftly from the Caribbean to the Gulf in the event of disturbances in the area.

We believe the United States is serious about implementing this plan, to confront developments in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, in view of the concern it feels as a result of communist activities and infiltration threatening oil interests in the area. The United States is therefore watching the situation with vigilance and caution so that it will not be taken by surprise.

The concern felt by the United States is also felt by the Gulf states and emirates, especially in light of the disturbances which have occurred in Kuwait and Bahrain as well as in other sensitive parts of the area.

Ayatollah Rohani, one of Khomeyni's aides, yesterday warned the amir of Bahrain that if he does not stop persecuting the Shi'ites in Bahrain and apply the teachings of Islam in the country, Iran will annex the island. This prompted the Bahraini Foreign Ministry to call for a Gulf summit to confront this danger. The situation has also prompted Kuwait to take emergency measures to face any possible hostile activities.

There is an Arab state which is concerned more than any other with this situation. It is the Sultanate of Oman, which is resisting communist infiltration and considers itself responsible for securing the safety of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. The Omani ambassador in Bahrain said yesterday that Oman has stepped up security measures in the Strait of Hormuz in order to insure the passage of oil tankers. He also said that responsibility for security in the area must be shared by the other countries that use this vital oil route. He said the maintenance of peace and security in the Gulf can be achieved only through the collective efforts of the Gulf countries.

This is the plan which Sultanate of Oman is submitting to the countries of the area. It is urging these countries and all Arabian Peninsula countries, which Oman has been contacting, to take urgent steps to confront communist infiltration before it is too late, particularly following Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin's visit to Ethiopia and Aden and in light of the arrangements and measures aimed against oil resources that the visit could entail. Oman is still holding contacts and discussions with the parties concerned and Malallah Habib, head of the Political Department at the Omani Foreign Ministry, is touring the area to discuss this subject.

But Iraq is opposed to Oman's proposed plan. The Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH said yesterday that Iraq opposes any proposal for the countries in the area to set up a military unit for this purpose, but the official paper gave no reason for this opposition, although it attacked the Omani regime in the manner for which the At-Tikriti Ba'th Party is well known.

This is how the situation in the Gulf area stands. The undercurrents as well as the obvious trends in this sensitive area, which threaten to cause an explosion, must be faced. Communist infiltration has begun in the area and is inciting suspect activities which could at first seem deceptively minor. But we are afraid that discord among the countries of the area could lead to their losing control of the situation. It is to be hoped that they will realize the facts of the situation and deal with them before it is too late.

SADDAM HUSAYN PRESIDES OVER CABINET MEETING 25 SEP

JN251222 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] President Saddam Husayn presided over a cabinet meeting at the National Council building this morning. The meeting was attended by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, several RCC members and ministers, and the presidents of the executive and legislative councils of the autonomous region. During its 2 and 1/2 hour meeting, the cabinet discussed several topics related to the state's overall activities and several topics and laws related to the general life of the citizens.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PREMIER 25 SEP

JN251441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--President Saddam Husayn met today with Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member. They discussed bilateral relations and joint cooperation between the two countries in all fields, cooperation that serves the interests of the Iraqi and Vietnamese peoples. They also discussed the scope of joint action within the nonalined movement and reviewed Arab and international issues of common interest, especially the situation in Indochina.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by RCC members and Deputy Prime Ministers Tariq 'Aziz and Sa'dun Ghaydan, the ministers of oil and trade and a number of Iraqi officials, and on the Vietnamese side by the members of the delegation accompanying Premier Pham Van Dong.

HAMMADI CALLS FOR MEETING OF ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS

JN260836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] United Nations, 26 September--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called upon the Arab foreign minister currently in New York and the Arab League representative to the United Nations to convene a meeting as soon as possible. The INA New York correspondent says the purpose of the meeting is to coordinate the work of the Arab states during the current UN General Assembly session.

In another development, Dr Hammadi met in New York last night with Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy. Discussion during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and the current international situation. The two ministers also agreed on the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations.

FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER RAMADAN, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR YAR

JN251454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left for San'a' today. He is leading a delegation on a visit to the YAR which will last for several days. In a statement to INA before his departure, Ramadan said he will hold talks with YAR officials on strengthening and developing political and economic relations between Iraq and the YAR. He said that during his visit, he will sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries whereby Iraq will extend a loan to the YAR to finance some projects which Iraqi firms are implementing in the YAR.

The delegation accompanying Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, includes Muhammad Fadil, public works and housing minister; 'Abd al-Amir 'Ali 'Imran, chairman of the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development; 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and a number of technicians and experts from the Ministries of Planning, Public Works and Housing, Education and Health.

CANADIAN MIDDLE EAST ENVOY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN252108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--The personal envoy of Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark to the Iraqi Government arrived here this evening. The envoy, Robert Stanfield, a member of the Progressive Conservative Party, said he will hold talks with officials here on the possibility of developing relations between the two countries.

ATH-THAWRAH ON ARABS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN LEBANON

JN230907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 September--Today the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH calls on the Arab countries and all their progressive patriotic and national forces to shoulder their material and moral responsibilities in defending southern Lebanon.

In an editorial entitled "The Defense of Lebanon Is the Responsibility of All Arabs," ATH-THAWRAH urges the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement to strengthen their steadfastness and to develop their methods of confronting and resisting the plans of occupation, aggression and expansion, as well as to move the battle inside occupied Palestine and reject all forms of anesthetization and inducements made by circles in Washington, through its embassies [as received] and agents in Beirut, against the Lebanese and Arab cause.

ATH-THAWRAH says that international moves and Arab efforts have not brought about any positive results in terms of Zionist withdrawal and the restoration of the Lebanese state's control over parts of southern Lebanon. The paper says that the capitulatory settlement plot and the forms it took after As-Sadat's first trip [to Jerusalem], the signing of the Camp David accords which followed and the conclusion of the As-Sadat-Zionist peace treaty were among the most important factors contributing to encouraging the Zionist aggression and its escalation, to the extent of direct occupation and the waging of a daily and barbaric war of destruction and aggression against Palestinian refugee camps and other Lebanese towns and villages.

In conclusion, ATH-THAWRAH says that there is no longer any doubt that the United States is not far removed from what is happening in southern Lebanon, Lebanon and the region and, indeed, is a "full partner" in the great conspiracy, its primary events and its other details.

ATH-THAWRAH stresses the need to resist agent Sa'd Haddad and the moves by the rightist forces, which deal with the enemy, and to exert efforts to build the army and official institutions on balanced national bases that consecrate Lebanon's Arabism and full sovereignty over its territory.

TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S 25 SEP SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JN25216 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

["Text" of speech delivered by Jordan's King Husayn at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 25 September 1979--recorded]

[Text] Mr President, I would like first and foremost to extend to you warm congratulations on your election as president of the UN General Assembly. This choice is in appreciation of you personally and of your struggling friendly country. Through your efforts at the United Nations, you have always embodied Tanzania's struggling spirit. Under the leadership of my friend, President Julius Nyerere, Tanzania is working wisely and in a determined manner for the good of Africa and the world. Africa's assumption of the presidency of the rostrum today has a deep significance which is not hidden to anyone. With maturity, courage and determination, Africa has recently begun to channel its efforts, experience and aspirations for the good and benefit of humanity.

I also extend thanks to and appreciation for your predecessor, the son of Latin America, who presided over the General Assembly last year with competence and sincerity. Latin America has contributed with warmth and wisdom to the work and successes of the United Nations since its establishment. It will continue to do so as the role of Latin America is daily increased in the new contemporary world.

I also hail the efforts of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, who is shouldering his big responsibilities with patience, courage and objectivity while working in a determined manner for world peace, international cooperation and human issues.

Mr President, the last time I spoke from this dais, circumstances in the world and in my country were very different. This was on 26 June 1967. The entire Arab homeland was tending its wounds, which had been caused by the shock of the latest Israeli expansionist campaign which threw Israel's forces over the border in all directions. Israel's forces had occupied the Syrian Golan Heights, Egyptian Sinai, Palestinian Gaza and the West Bank--the heart of Palestine and the home of the largest secure and peaceful concentration of Palestinians. Israel's forces had occupied Arab Jerusalem--the refuge of hearts and the cradel of faith of hundreds of millions of Muslims and believers. Israel tore up the peace and holiness of Jerusalem and annexed its land, people and history to its political entity.

I had come then to this world organization, which embodies the world conscience, carrying the message of the struggling and brave people who had suffered the shock of aggression and occupation and the message of the country which shouldered the largest burden of the shock and the resulting pains. I had come to tell you that the people who face aggression on behalf of their nation and in defense and support of their nations's principles and rights are a steadfast and brave people who can endure pain and do not relinquish principles. We will stand fast until the entire world understands our cause, supports us and imposes a just and honorable peace which emanates from the principles of the charter and the requisites of international justice.

However, at that time the United Nations was still marching toward maturity, independence and completion of its membership and it had not yet reached that stage. At that time, a part of the world was convinced that Israel wanted security and not hegemony and expansion.

The forces of the independent Third World, the enemy of all forms of racism and colonialism, were not yet integrated. The Third World had not yet erupted with its ideology, aspirations and new values to fill the halls of this international organization. The world had not yet experienced what it has recently experienced: Israel's intransigence, its obstruction of the means to a just peace and its recurrent declarations of its designs on the occupied Arab land. World conscience had not yet realized that the racism of Israel's Zionism is in the same category as the racism of the domineering minorities in South Africa and that it is cut from the same cloth as that which waged the wars of colonialism in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and is waging these wars now in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

With our brothers the sons of the Palestinian people and the other Arabs, we suffered in Jordan from long years of misunderstanding and lack of appreciation of our cause in the world. However, today's world is not that of 1967. In the last decade the world has greatly changed. Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau were liberated. The edifice of colonialism, which belongs to the 19th century, collapsed in Africa and elsewhere. The membership of the United Nations increased to include almost the entire world. The interests and principles of the overwhelming majority of states in the world became represented in the United Nations.

The nonalined countries, in particular, and other Third World countries succeeded in putting the United Nations in a position hostile to colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination. The values of international relations changed in favor of the overwhelming majority of peoples and in favor of international equality. The world, even the parts of the world which are superior in industry and technology, began to be convinced that it should rectify its economic relations and march according to new international economic relations that are based on equality, cooperation and compatibility. The concepts of a new world economic order spread in the world, accepted by the majority and respected by the minority, which have reservations about these concepts.

How remote and different this world is from that of 1967, when the catastrophe of the Israeli occupation befell the Arab countries surrounding Israel and when the Palestinian people faced a new bitter stage in their suffering and pains.

Mr President, my country--Jordan--and the Arab homeland in general welcome this deep transformation in international life. We in Jordan have always supported the process of positive transformation which is inevitably sweeping the world and carrying it to wider horizons of freedom, ability, prosperity and self-realization. The world is daily moving toward the objectives of change and toward new worthwhile values. My country, Jordan, is part of this process and shares in it in view of numerous factors. It is a Third World state which seeks self-rejuvenation. It desires economic, social, cultural and political progress. It wants to perform its role in the nonalined movement for the common good and the good of all humanity.

Jordan is an Arab state which believes that it has a historic duty toward Arab history and the Arab future, toward Arab unity and Arab victory in the battles of liberation and progress. It is a state which has lived the pains and hopes of the Palestinian Arab people, whose story is that of all peoples struggling against imperialism, racism, Zionism and tyrannical foreign rule. Its aspirations represent the Arab nation's aspirations for stability, peace of mind, a just peace and continued progress. Jordan is for world peace, without which the world cannot enjoy stability and progress and a higher standard of living for all peoples.

Hence, we are opposed to international tension and cold conflicts--and we do not want to say cold wars. We are for total disarmament based on mutual guarantees. We are for a sincere and fruitful North-South dialog, a dialog between the advanced industrial world and the world of poor and weak peoples who are running to catch up with the procession of progress. We are for the new world economic order in all its aspects. We are for equitable dealings among all states. We support a change in the conditions of international trade, the transfer of resources from advanced states to developing states, the implantation of technology in the poor and developing world--which needs it; the provision of food for the vast and poor world and the means for it to produce its food. We are for the spread of knowledge and education, the building of houses, the provision of clothing and the enhancement of personal dignity in the developing world, which needs all these things.

We believe that the world should be considered a single unit in regard to its resources, hope and peace and in solving its problems. We are for placing the resources of mankind in the service of mankind, science and progress.

Mr President, the currents of positive change which have changed the world today from what it was a decade ago have also influenced our area, the Middle East. The cause of justice in the Middle East and the cause of the Palestinian people's progress have achieved continued progress in the world. Free and living Africa has overcome the old barriers and declared its firm and clear support for the just Arab cause and the Palestinian people. Western Europe has awakened from the effects of the anesthetic injected by Zionism in Western public media and parliamentary forums. The European mind has awakened to the realities of the situation in the Middle East and to the Palestinians' hopes and tribulations. Western Europe and the Arab states embarked on a positive dialog aimed at building bridges, expanding the base of mutual interests and channeling joint efforts to achieve a just peace in the area. Today there are people in all corners of the world who condemn occupation and racism wherever they may be, and thus they allow the justice of the Palestinian cause to be seen.

However, the issue of Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the sufferings of the Palestinian people continue to come up against a solid wall in our area. The cause of justice and the Palestinian people's freedom continue to come up against increasing Israeli intransigence. All of you know that since 1967 Israel has been occupying vast Arab territories. Israel occupies the entire Palestinian homeland. At first, Israel's leaders claimed that it was prepared to withdraw within the framework of a comprehensive settlement that insures peace and security. Today, however, it has become clear to everyone that the Israeli leaders do not want to withdraw from the occupied territories or return to the Palestinian people their occupied homeland so that they can exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and build a free national entity in their national homeland.

Israel has erected settlements in the occupied territories, and is still doing so. It has tied the economy of the occupied territories to its economy, and is continuing to do so. It has sought to change the physical, topographical and cultural characteristics of the occupied territories in a total and radical manner in front of the very eyes of the inhabitants of the occupied territories and the entire world.

The leaders of Israel have emphasized in their successive statements that they consider any self-rule granted to the sons of the occupied homeland--regardless of how short it falls of expectations and of how distorted it is--as a self-rule that applies to the inhabitants and not to the land. The Israeli leaders dug up claims of permanent ownership of the land from ancient myths.

Jerusalem, the heart of Palestine, the heart of the occupied homeland and the focus of the Arabs' and Muslims' hearts, has been arbitrarily and forcibly annexed to Israel since the early days of occupation in 1967, by a government that claimed a strong desire for peace and a willingness to cooperate in making this peace. Experience has taught us that the bases of thought and action of the successive Israeli governments are the same. Dear Jerusalem, which has fallen captive, is suffering daily from the distortion of its landmarks. Jerusalem's steadfast and patient inhabitants are the daily target of pressure and psychological, economic and terrorist warfare, to force them either to evacuate or to surrender and lose their national and historical identity. Arab Jerusalem, which has been linked with religion, history and civilization in our homeland throughout the centuries, is now being devoured and is losing its identity under the slogan of annexation to Israel. It is as if the Israeli authorities want to remove dozens of centuries of history, heritage, and spiritual, cultural and ethical symbols from the world's memory and from history.

How can a just peace and coexistence among the peoples of the Middle East area be established under such conditions? How can peace find its way between an occupying state, which rejects equitable and civilized dialog, and the vanquished peoples surrounding it? How can Israel achieve that which it claims before the world that it desires--security, peace and reassurance--while it does not change its outlook toward the world surrounding it and its methods in dealing with this world?

Those who examine Israeli political thought and the Israeli and Zionist outlook know that Israel treats its Arab surroundings not as a human environment with which it seeks to coexist, but as a manpower barrier that Israel seeks to shatter and dismember. Therefore, Israel mounts daily attacks on southern Lebanon--this peaceful, beautiful and small country--with all kinds of shelling and destruction, under various pretexts. It seems that Israel is using this barbaric shelling as an alternative to facing its responsibilities toward the tragedy that has afflicted the Palestinian people and the destruction that has spread on a wide scale in Lebanon.

Thus, the Israeli leaders have never offered a plan for a just and honorable peace that the adjoining Arab countries could consider objectively and free from bias. In official Israeli political thought, we have never come across a hint of recognition of the Palestinian people's right, as an integrated people, to a free and secure life and to self-determination. Yes, we have heard claims. We have heard Israeli claims attacking the Arabs and classifying the Palestinian people as terrorists. We have also heard Israeli claims holding the Arabs responsible for the welfare of the Palestinian people. However, these claims are directed to the external world and are part of Israel's war against the Arabs, not part of Israel's battle for peace.

Therefore, we were very hurt to see the leadership of Egypt--the Egypt we love, cherish and appreciate--falling into the Israeli trap and going along with Israel's design to dismember and weaken its Arab surroundings. While Egypt's leadership has gone along, having been prompted to do so, on the path that led it into the set trap, the genuine and honorable peace, which Egypt could accept for itself and which could be protected by coming generations throughout our area, remains a more remote and more difficult goal than ever.

Had the Israeli Government been interested in peace and had it been waiting for the opportunity to achieve it, it would have preferred to deal with the Arabs as one group and would have taken a positive stand which would open the door for the Palestinian people to regain their national identity, their unity and their human and national rights. Until now, the Israeli Government has not issued a single sentence that points to Israel's acceptance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination or even to a framework for mutual peace and security. Until now, the Israeli Government has not issued any word that indicates any commitment to withdrawing from the occupied territories within a comprehensive solution that will offer guarantees for peace.

Since 1967, the Arab sides have been ready to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. They have been prepared to establish a just peace in which all can live within secure boundaries, after a complete withdrawal has been achieved and after the Palestinian people's rights to self-dterminiation and sovereignty on their national soil have been realized. Despite this, all international endeavors to push the cause of comprehensive peace along the correct path have failed. The reason for this failure is that the Arab sides accepted peace and its guarantees, while Israel wanted the Arab territories in addition to peace. Israel wanted and still wants to keep the Palestinian people either scattered outside their homeland or in captivity, under occupation. Israel wanted this rather than peace and human coexistence. Even after the Arab homeland's setback that resulted from Arab Egypt's secession from common Arab interests and sentiments--a secession of particular significance to those who were harmed through adhering to their commitments to Egypt--all Arabs affirmed at their Baghdad summit conference less than a year ago that they support a just and honorable peace based on respect for the well-known Arab rights.

Jordan, which I am honored to represent here, knows very well what is and is not possible in the policy of war and peace in our region. Jordan has always been a country that called for reason, moderation and a search for what is just and durable. Jordan is facing direct danger and has lived the tragedy, in all its dimensions, from its very beginning. From the first, the Jordanians shared the Palestinian people's aspirations and plight and bore the major part of the great human tragedy that afflicted the Palestinian people. The Jordanians experienced the human, economic, social and political ramification of this tragedy. The Jordanian entity merged with the Palestinian West Bank in 1950. This merger was effected voluntarily and in accordance with democratic practices, in order to preserve the people and land of the West Bank. This merger stemmed from a belief in unity of destiny and fraternal obligations. On 24 April 1950, the joint Jordanian parliament did not forget to record in the merger document the unequivocal Jordanian commitment to the Palestinian people's historical rights and to the preservation of the Palestinian Arab rights in any final settlement that is compatible with national aspirations and international justice. Therefore, we speak about the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people because we have always believed in this right and have always endeavored to realize it within a just and comprehensive solution.

The Israeli officials have said over and over again that Jordan is the country that should solve the Palestinian problem, by absorbing the Palestinians and by regarding this absorption as a solution to the problem. The answer to this is very simple. When we speak about Palestinian rights, we speak about a certain territory and a certain people who are living and have lived in this territory of their fatherland for many centuries. This territory, which lies west of the Jordan River, is Palestine. The issue is not one of words and names. In 1948, Israel uprooted an identified people from their homeland.

In another jump, Israel placed 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs under occupation. The cause of this people, part of whom have been scattered and part of whom have been living under occupation, is the cause of the Palestinian people. To play with epithets will not solve the problem. The problem can be solved if Israel evacuates the territories it occupied in June 1967, respects the right of the scattered Palestinians to return to their homeland and stops denying this integrated people the right to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent state if they wish to do so. We in Jordan, together with the rest of the Arab states, but we particularly, support these people and want them to choose their free path by themselves, and we will respect their choice.

I return now to the issue of what is and is not possible. We in Jordan support sincere international efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive settlement. We have cooperated with these international efforts in their various forms and within our declared principles from the outset. We cooperated with Ambassador Gunnar Jarring. We also cooperated with the Security Council when it tried to tackle the Middle East issue through its permanent members. We cooperated with U.S. endeavors under Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter. We accepted President Jimmy Carter's proposals, put forth in September 1977, to revive the peace conference under UN auspices and under the supervision of the Soviet Union and the United States, with the participation of Arab parties--including the Palestinian people, within a unified delegation--to be based upon Resolutions 242 and 338 and on principles defined by the UN Charter. Even after Israel aborted and blew up this initiative, as it did other, similar international initiatives, we remained openminded and positive in our stands toward the international efforts.

However, the formula that materialized from the three-sided Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks--the Camp David formula--came in contradiction to what we regard as our national interest, the interest of the Palestine issue and the interest of the Arab homeland.

It would take a long time to analyze this formula in a detailed critique. It suffices to record two points here. The first is that the occupied areas form one inseparable unit. The rule of inadmissibility of the seizure of other's lands by armed invasion should be applied to all the occupied areas. The West Bank and Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights are occupied areas, which should be evacuated. Furthermore, the West Bank and Gaza are the heart of Palestine and the homeland of the Palestinian people. Therefore, they cannot be a topic for bargaining. There can be no meaning to any international formula for a comprehensive solution if the issue of the future of the West Bank and Gaza is maintained as an ambiguous question, with a status different from that of the other occupied areas. Naturally, there is no possibility of accepting the Israeli theory that autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza applies to the inhabitants but not to the land.

The correct equation for a just settlement is that of full Israeli evacuation of all the occupied areas in accordance with a definite timetable; the settlement of all aspects of the Palestine issue in regard to the Palestinians' legitimate rights in line with UN resolutions; and the Palestinian people's ability to exercise their right to free self-determination in return for commitments to mutual peace and security.

The second point is that Jordan cannot agree, under any circumstances, to perform the role of aiding the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. Israel speaks daily about its ownership of the land and its refusal to develop the alleged autonomy into what can become independence and sovereignty for the inhabitants of the occupied areas on their soil and homeland.

Jordan supports the Palestinian people, their freedom and the building of their free, national entity. Jordan is prepared to help the Palestinian people in all fields and domains. Jordan cannot accept the fact that the occupation authorities use ambiguous international formulas to gain time, to erect settlements on the land and to postpone implementation of the basic, difficult decisions, under an international cover that drugs the world public and prevents its constant moral and political pressure against occupation.

I would like to emphasize here that the future and fate of the area cannot be decided in the absence of all sides concerned with that fate, especially those whose cause is the Palestine issue, or in the absence of the international community.

Developments have caused us to reach the conviction that the United States, acting alone, cannot perform a role capable of constructively influencing the achievement of a just settlement and the establishment of durable peace as long as U.S. policy remains committed to supporting Israel with all material, military and political means, although Israel has not agreed to full withdrawal, to recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national right to their national soil and to respect for the right of all states of the area to live in peace and security.

Mr President, I am raising these points to place before this honorable gathering the facts of the situation in our area and the facts of what is and is not possible. Meanwhile, I would like to repeat that we in Jordan, and the Arab homeland with us, support a just and honorable peace, capable of lasting and surviving. The desired goal behind the endeavors for peace is clear and simple. When the international community agrees to this goal, its implementation will become easy The form is not important. What is important is the essence. The international community must realize that there is no way to achieve comprehensive peace unless Israel's armed forces evacuate the Arab areas occupied in 1967. If the Israeli forces make a full evacuation, then the international community can organize a tranquil and legitimate transfer of power and responsibility to the inhabitants of the occupied areas, whether they are living there or come from there, through voluntary means that can be internationally agreed upon.

Self-determination is a sacred right for the Palestinian people, just as for other peoples in the world. Self-determination is the means by which the Palestinian people can establish their free national entity and define their relationships with their surroundings in complete freedom. The third point [as heard] is the right of the displaced Palestinians to return home or to be compensated, in accordance with successive UN resolutions approved since 1948, within a legitimate peaceful framework and in light of their desires, defined by their free choice under neutral international supervision.

If the international community sponsors these basic elements, which are indispensable if a just settlement is to be reached--and the international community has approved these elements either explicitly or implicitly in past years--the way would then be open for reasonable and suitable methods of application.

The possible methods of application and their forms and formulas are various, as is known. For example, we--I mean the Arab sides--accepted in the past, as you might recall, the concept of an international conference in which the Arab sides would participate in a unified delegation within the UN framework. In the last few months, I personally called for a return of the issue to the Security Council, so that it could draft a formula for talks at which these principles could be agreed upon and applied toward the solution. We are prepared to consider various proposals on the methods of action to achieve a just settlement, as long as this settlement implies commitment toward evacuation and tackles the Palestine issue in accordance with these sound principles. We believe that the United Nations, with its Charter, flag and resolutions, is the natural framework for achieving the comprehensive and desired solution.

The Arab states currently enjoy enough self-confidence to consider all proposals and ideas that can open the way to a just peace. The Arab states are capable of consulting and cooperating among themselves and with the world for this purpose.

In the last few months, the PLO has proven through its international activity and declared positions that it wants to participate, on behalf of the Palestinian people it represents, in the steps toward a just peace which can achieve salvation from the yoke of occupation and a free and independent life within their national entity for the Palestinian people. We in Jordan are sincerely cooperating with the PLO leaders and with the rest of the fraternal Arab states in the interest of the fraternal Palestinian people and in the overall Arab interest.

The opportunities for a just peace are now better than ever before. It is important that these opportunities not be missed through the inability of the international forces that shoulder the responsibility for protecting peace and safeguarding international justice, or because of the obstinacy of the side obsessed with dreams of domination and expansion which consequently blind it to the way to peace and to peace itself.

Mr President, if I have spoken a great deal about the issue that preoccupies our area, it is because it is an issue of fate, future and life for my homeland and because it directly affects world peace. Just as we aspire to peace in our area and justice for our peoples, we aspire to peace in the whole world and justice for all peoples. Our issue is inseparable from the issue of an equitable and just international system. Our issue is inseparable from the issue of international detente and the expansion of the bases of cooperation and mutual confidence in the world. Our issue is inseparable from the struggle of peoples and that of the United Nations against racism, imperialism and foreign domination. Our issue is inseparable from the issue of the aspirations of the world's peoples for economic prosperity, national stability and the creation of a new, dignified life for all human beings. Our Arab peoples support all your peoples in our battle for freedom, peace, progress and international cooperation.

May God guide the steps of all our peoples and the steps of the United Nations. God's peace, mercy and blessings be with you. [applause]

AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-ISRAELI AIR BATTLE

NC251130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss held a series of contacts with the commands of the Lebanese Army and the Arab Deterrent Forces and received reports on the damage caused by Israeli aggressions yesterday evening.

Asked about the air battle between the Israeli and Syrian planes, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The air battle which took place between Syrian fighters and the aggressor Israeli planes in Lebanese airspace yesterday showed the world once again Israel's determination to continue its aggression against Lebanon. It also showed the bravery of the Syrian pilots and Syria's determination to shoulder the responsibilities of confrontation despite the burdens and sacrifices this entails.

BUTRUS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

NC251228 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpts] At 0930 today President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. A comprehensive assessment of the various issues, particularly the situation in the south, was made. The meeting lasted until 1030, after which Prime Minister al-Huss left the presidential palace. Foreign Minister Butrus left the palace at 1200 for Beirut airport, from which he left for New York to lead Lebanon's delegation to the UN General Assembly session.

The following dialog took place with Minister Butrus at the presidential palace:
[begin recording]

[Butrus] This morning's meeting was devoted to reviewing the talks which his excellency the president held with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the talks which the prime minister held with senior Syrian officials led by President Hafiz al-Asad. These talks, as you can imagine, dealt with Lebanon's relations with the PLO and fraternal Syria. They also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the south, with a view to taking some urgent measures to enable the army to play a more effective role in the south. They also dealt with the dangers which the situation in the south poses to Lebanon, the Palestinian resistance and the Arabs. They also dealt with the need to hold an Arab summit conference and the possibilities such a conference can provide. All this was the subject of our discussion this morning.

All I can say in this regard is that there are encouraging signs for hope that we may move more than one step forward both with regard to the situation in the south and on the level of relations with the Palestinian resistance or with regard to the convening of an Arab summit which can tackle the important issues pertaining to the south and assist in finding solutions to them.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you are now leaving for New York carrying the file of the south with all its problems. What hopes do you pin on the current UN General Assembly session and your meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance?

[Answer] I am leaving for the United Nations carrying the file of all the problems facing Lebanon. Naturally, the south is the most important problem. The issue of the south has become international, as you know. I will deal with all matters affecting the Lebanese and all concrete problems.

I hope that we can make a step forward at the United Nations. God is the grantor of success. [end recording]

AN-NAHAR ON SARKIS, 'ARAFAT 24 SEPTEMBER MEETING

NC251421 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1348 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 25 September--Quoting well-informed sources, the Beirut daily AN-NAHAR reports today that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has asked PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to reconsider the Palestinian fedayeen presence in southern Lebanon.

Sarkis and 'Arafat met in Beirut yesterday. Sarkis asked 'Arafat to adopt the measures necessary to facilitate the restoration of Lebanese authority over the area. The Lebanese president told the Palestinian leader that the presence of the fedayeen in the south no longer serves the Palestinian cause, particularly after the PLO's noticeable accomplishments on the diplomatic and international levels.

AN-NAHAR further says that 'Arafat's response was positive and that he did not object to the dispatch of units of the Lebanese Army to certain areas in southern Lebanon. The paper quotes 'Arafat as telling the Lebanese president that he wishes to remove all obstacles in this regard.

VOL REPORTS SECURITY INCIDENTS ON 25 SEPTEMBER

NC251834 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Text] At approximately 1430 today, Syrian and Palestinian forces in Al-'Usayli, Al-'Azariyah and Al-Batun suddenly opened antiarmor and DSHK fire on residential quarters in Al-Jumayzah. In the Empire, Al-Burj, Ad-Dabbas, Pigalle and As-Sayfi areas sniper fire is continuing.

In Al-Ghubayrah, a Fatah force surrounded Al-Ghubayrah gendarmerie post after a patrol had arrested a Fatah element who had shot at a gendarmerie corporal but missed.

In the south last night, the Norwegians arrested five armed Palestinians and leftists and removed them from the UN forces' area of operation. Ammunition for light weapons was found in the possession of the five persons.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD HURL BOMBS AT SYRIAN POSITIONS IN BEIRUT

NC260652 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] In western Beirut, the Muslim Brotherhood have distributed leaflets announcing their responsibility for throwing three bombs at three Syrian positions in As-Sana'i quarter, Al-Hamra Street and Tallat al-Khayyat quarter [in Beirut] last night.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

JN251124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left for New York today, leading the Syrian delegation to the current UN General Assembly session.

NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMAND CONCLUDES MEETINGS

JN252129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The National Progressive Front Central Command wound up its meetings by holding a joint meeting of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and the front's Central Command. The meeting was held at 1245 today under President Hafiz al-Asad.

Political and economic issues and general developments in the Arab area were discussed during the meeting. The participants also reviewed the continuous confrontation with the enemy and the methods to cope with hostile designs. All aspects of the internal situation were also discussed. Several resolutions were adopted. A detailed statement of the National Progressive Central Command's meetings will be issued tomorrow.

BA'TH OFFICIAL OPENS ICATU CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN241619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, the seventh conference of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] was opened at the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions [GFTU] hall before noon today.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, represented the president at the opening ceremony. Members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands, members of the Central Command of the National Progressive Front, ministers, heads of mass organizations and heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Damascus also attended the ceremony.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar opened the conference with a speech in which he conveyed the regards of President Hafiz al-Asad, leader of our people's and struggling party's march. Comrade al-Ahmar expressed his deep sorrow and grief over the holding of the ICATU's first conference outside Egypt, which is dear to every Arab's heart, as a result of the As-Sadat regime's betrayal of the Arab nation's history, struggle and future by continuing to isolate Egypt from the Arabs and allowing the Zionists and anti-Arab powers to exploit its potentials to serve their ends without considering the will of the Egyptian people and workers, who are being subjected to the most vicious, suppressive and aggressive campaigns.

Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed that Syria, which is aware of its pan-Arab responsibilities to fateful issues and the Arab working class--which plays the vanguard role and is the source of our pride in all our pan-Arab battles--is capable of confrontation in order to cope with the burdens and responsibilities dictated by its significant role in the Arab and international struggle, since it is dependent on the workers and the masses.

Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed that Syria's public sector plays a leading role in the national economy and our march toward socialism, adding that if revolutionary Syria represents the basis of all Arab steadfastness, then this is due to its workers' struggle, its armed forces' sacrifices, its masses' consciousness, its entrenched national unity and its cohesive home front, which has always been and still is the objective of the enemy.

Comrade al-Ahmar added that the difficulties being faced by Syria and the Arabs in general will only serve to incite us to struggle and make sacrifices to inflict defeat on the enemies in order to achieve victory and attain our pan-Arab aspirations.

The comrade assistant secretary general pointed out that the new plot directed against our nation is aimed at liquidating our pan-Arab affiliations and forcing us to capitulate to the enemies, adding that as-Sadat's treason, which was manifested by his visit to occupied Jerusalem and his signing of the Camp David accords, has brought about the implementation of the plot. Al-Ahmar added that evoking contradictions between the Arabs and manipulating such organs of sabotage as the Muslim Brotherhood's gangs in order to create the right atmosphere for implementing the imperialist-Zionist scheme, are not strange or new to Syria and its home front, which has always shown extreme persistence and determination to attain its aims of liberation, unity and socialism.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Arab working class, Comrade al-Ahmar addressed his regards and support to the struggling working class in Egypt against the executioners of the treasonous As-Sadat regime, saying that Egypt will be saved from the clutches of those who harmed its history. Al-Ahmar also announced the support of the Arab workers throughout the Arab nation to their brothers, the Egyptian workers, in their confrontation with the treasonous, capitulatory and subservient regime and the imperialist-Zionist onslaught until victory and a just and comprehensive peace are achieved.

Al-Asad Hosts Dinner

JN252240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner this evening in honor of the brother members of the seventh ICATU conference and the guest delegations attending the conference. The dinner was attended by the comrade members of the Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands, the members of the Central Command of the National Progressive Front and the ministers.

The president welcomed the brother members of the conference. They were also welcomed by comrade 'Izza ad-Din Nasir, alternate member of the Regional Command and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; People's Assembly Speaker Muhmud Hadid; Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; and Assistant Regional Secretary Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj. The president shook hands with the members of the conference and accepted their greetings.

VOL: SYRIAN AUTHORITIES EXECUTE ADF OFFICERS

NC251827 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Text] We have learned that a few days ago, Syrian authorities executed a number of Syrian officers who were working within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] after summoning them to Damascus.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

JN242017 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 24 September--the Romanian People's Council and state adminstration delegation left Damascus for home this afternoon following a 1-week visit to Syria. During its stay, the delegation held talks with officials here on bolstering bilateral cooperation in the fields of local administration.

TISHRIN URGES OFFICIALS TO EXERCISE THEIR POWERS

JN220850 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, TISHRIN writes: This is not the first time President al-Asad has asked for the shouldering of responsibilities and the exercise of powers in making decisions on all levels as permitted by the general regulations. The masses are fully aware that we are responsible at the various levels of administration and hierarchy for assimilating and applying this formula and balancing its responsibilities and powers.

The leader, Al-Asad, was quite clear every time he asked for the application of this formula in order to overcome all forms of apathy, neglect and avoidance of the general regulations. No one is above the law. No one, whoever he may be, is immune when a wrong is committed. These directives were constantly given to every ministry, minister and official and at every public meeting.

TISHRIN adds: President al-Asad used to intervene personally and insist that every official should exercise all the powers within his jurisdiction. He actually intervened in some cases and ordered that we exercise all the powers within our jurisdiction. Hence, it is we who are directly responsible for some mistakes that occurred here and there, mistakes which, though few and rare, cannot and should not harm the giant revolutionary edifice built by the revolution.

We are embarking on a new stage in administering the process of construction and development and developing it in a manner commensurate with Syria's responsibilities and pan-Arab position in leading the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the U.S. Camp David conspiracy and the pressures it entails on Syria.

Concluding its editorial, TISHRIN says: This requires that every one of us fully grasp President al-Asad's directives, which are a basis for our future action in continuing Syria's pan-Arab and unionist policies, building socialism and resisting all pressures generated by the Camp David conspiracy. Every official in the state possesses the powers and the full responsibilities within the limits of his jurisdictions. There is no person, whoever he may be, who is immune when a wrong is committed. These bases are destined for Syria and are its only choice, bases from which there is no going back on both the pan-Arab and socialist levels.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B ASSAILS U.S. STAND ON SAHARA PROBLEM

LD260807 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21-22 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Defiance to the African Will"]

[Excerpts] The recent U.S. stand which former U.S. UN Ambassador Andrew Young announced (namely, support for Morocco's stand on the Western Sahara problem) confirmed some of what has been said in the international press-that it was the White House which instructed As-Sadat to offer arms to the Moroccan regime in its aggressive war against the Saharan people.

While this stand by Washington raises several questions on the international level--particularly following the support that the Saharan problem received at the Monrovia OAU conference and Havana nonalined conference--the U.S. policies, as far as we are concerned, have never been innocent of all that is happening in the Arab Maghreb area, particularly with regard to the Sahara problem.

The official neutral stand declared by U.S. politicians has made us deliberately refrain from revealing all that we know about the facts, conspiracies and secret hands behind the declared neutrality, in the hope that the American side would realize and understand the deep significance of our reasonable attitude. But Mr Young has relieved us of this burden. He has stated the real U.S. attitude toward the Western Sahara problem and the stand of the United States--whose President urges respect for "human rights"--against the Saharan people who have been expelled from their country.

But we would like to ask if the U.S. stand aims at intimidation and, if so, intimidation of whom? Is the objective to break the siege which the Saharan people's struggle is laying with such courage around the Moroccan royalist regime? Or does the United States aim at breaking As-Sadat's isolation via Hassan II, whose throne is on the verge of collapse? Or does this mean escalating tension in the area in accordance with the Moroccan viewpoint and, therefore, starting a war between the Moroccan royalist regime and the Algerian revolution? Or is the idea to create fear of the consequences of setting up a Zionist-reactionary (As-Sadat-Hassan) alliance against the Arab liberation forces?

The objective of the U.S. stand could be any of these or all these objectives together. In any case, imperialism, as hero of the Vietnamese revolution General Giap has concluded, is a "stupid student that does not absorb the lessons of history." The Saharan people's struggle may be prolonged for some time but the U.S. support [for Morocco] cannot silence forever the voice of a people determined to continue the struggle until final victory. As for the Algerian revolution, it has a great treasure of experience and lessons, and it also has the initiative to protect itself and its homeland.

LIBYA

FRENCH DENY ISSUING INVITATION TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD260930 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Bokassa affair has created a slight impediment in relations between France and Libya.

The Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhohafi has decided to cancel the visit which he was due to make to France to protest, he says, the finishing touch given by France to Bokassa's downfall. The trouble is that France has replied: No official trip by Al-Qadhdhafi was planned.

SECRETARIAT PROTESTS FRENCH 'INVASION' OF CENTRAL AFRICA

LD251538 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The foreign secretary this morning summoned the French ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and conveyed to him the protest, condemnation and denunciation by the Foreign Secretariat of the French forces' invasion of Central Africa and all the consequences of this colonial policy. The Foreign Secretariat has issued the following statement about the French invasion of Central Africa:

The French Government on 20 September, using its armed forces present in Gabon and Chad, carried out a brutal and barbaric invasion of Central Africa, thus violating the sovereignty and the independence of a sister African country, a member of the Organization of African Unity and of the UN organization and the nonalined movement.

The French Government's invasion of a sister African country can only be considered as a violation of the UN Charter and the OAU Charter, and as a direct hostile action directed against all the countries of the African Continent. Such an invasion by France, a permanent member of the Security Council, and its occupation of a small defenseless country, is a matter of extreme gravity which is bound to endanger international security and peace, and the safety and security of the countries of the African Continent in particular. The action of the French Government is but a new manifestation of its colonial policy in the African Continent.

This government for years has been pursuing a brutal colonial policy in the African Continent, and has resorted to using mercenaries to assassinate the leaders of the continent and to alter their national regimes. It has used its regular armed forces to strike at the African people in the Western Sahara and Chad, and has now used its armed forces to occupy and directly invade Central Africa.

The French Government, by invading Central Africa, has violated all international norms and laws and has violated the sovereignty of an independent state by pursuing the same French colonial policy as in the 19th Century. The Jamahiriyah drew the attention of its African sisters some years ago to the seriousness of this colonial French policy, and warned against its dire consequences. The events of Central Africa have come to confirm this. In the face of the gravity of this situation, the Foreign Secretariat, which most strongly denounces this barbaric brutal aggression against a sister country, sees fit for the African countries to adopt a collective posture against French colonialism and for their commitment to the OAU Charter and to the honor and dignity of the continent.

It is time for the African countries to liquidate the French military presence on the continent, because this presence, facts have proved, not only represents a danger to the country in which French forces are to be found but also to the other African countries, whose right it has become, in order to maintain their security and independence, to resist this French colonial military presence by every means they possess.

The French Government, which bears full responsibility for invading Central Africa--which it has officially admitted through the French minister of cooperation--should realize that this aggression against the continent cannot be accepted lightly.

This aggression will be met by practical reaction from the countries and peoples of the continent, for Africa cannot allow France to reoccupy and recolonize the countries of the African Continent. On the contrary, it is time to liberate parts of the African Continent which France still colonizes, such as Reunion Island.

By invading Central Africa and by threatening the security and the safety of the African Continent, the French Government bears full responsibility for all that is bound to destroy the existing cooperative relations between the French people and the African peoples.

After the Great First of September Revolution the Jamahiriyah, in appreciation for the independent policy pursued by the late President de Gaulle and his policy of liquidating colonialism in Africa, established balanced and fruitful cooperation with France. However, the French Government's reversal from this policy and its pursuit of an aggressive colonial policy against the African countries is not advantageous for the continuation and development of this cooperation.

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, was to pay an official visit to France, but as a result of France's aggression against and occupation of Central Africa, it has been decided to cancel this visit.

The Foreign Secretariat, in stressing this position which stems from the revolutionary principles of the Great First of September Revolution and from its commitment to the Charter and aims of the organisation of African Unity, is not defending persons or regimes but is defending principles by which it has committed itself to the peoples of the African Continent. This it has continuously stressed since the outbreak of the Great First of September Revolution.

The Foreign Secretariat has contacted African, Islamic and other countries regarding the French military invasion of Central Africa. Yesterday the African ambassadors to the Jamahiriyah were summoned, and the assistant general secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Secretariat had meetings with the African ambassadors and explained to them the Foreign Secretariat's view of this invasion, its gravity and the real reasons behind it. The assistant general secretary for political affairs exchanged opinions with the African ambassadors on this subject and asked them to inform their governments of this exchange.

At midday yesterday the ambassadors of the Islamic countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah were also summoned, and they had a meeting with the assistant general secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Secretariat for the same purpose. During these two meetings the assistant general secretary stressed to the ambassadors that the real gravity of the situation lies in the fact that a foreign country from outside the African Continent carried out a direct military invasion of one of the countries of the continent to change its regime and to impose another pro-French regime. The assistant general secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Secretariat warned that any African or non-African country could be a target of similar intervention in the future, in the event of adopting an attitude of forebearance and of not standing firmly against such direct interventions.

Message to Islamic Congress

LD251837 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jiddah--The Libyan charge d'affairs in Jiddah has delivered to the secretary general of the Islamic Congress a message from the foreign secretary concerning the barbaric invasion which France planned and executed against Central Africa, the African member of the OAU, the United Nations and the nonalined movement.

The brother charge d'affaires explained to Karim Gay that the invasion renders Muslims in that African country subject to danger, especially since Islam has clearly begun to spread among the citizens of Central Africa. Brother Karim Gay, secretary general of the Islamic Congress, informed the brother charge d'affaires of the sympathy of the Secretariat with the Muslims of Central Africa. He also told him that he would contact all Muslim countries to inform them of the dangers that threaten the Muslims in that African country as a result of the French invasion.

WESTERN SAHARA

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MOROCCAN DEFEATS, UPCOMING ATTACKS

LD252200 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] At the Al-'Uyun camp on liberated Saharan soil, large quantities of weapons and military equipment are on exhibit. A large number of international journalists observed the display. Among the items on display there is Egyptian equipment consisting of anti-aircraft guns and SAM-7 missiles captured in the (Ngab) operation in southern Morocco recently.

At an impromptu press conference, Brahim Ghali, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic defense minister, reviewed the results of the two operations at (Ngab) and Al-Buwayrat. He noted that according to POLISARIO information, the Egyptian regime supplied the Rabat regime with MIG planes, which could possibly be MIG-21s and MIG-23s. He explained that the Mirage planes which France supplied to Morocco have actually been taking part in the operations against the Saharan people. These planes were seen in Smara, where they possibly are based.

In the (Ngab) operation, 600 Moroccan soldiers were killed and hundreds others injured in addition to capturing and destroying substantial quantities of weapons and equipment of various types. Brahim Ghali affirmed that Morocco cannot impose a military solution in the Western Sahara. He added that the Moroccan Royalist Army, huddled in its positions, is exposed daily to the attacks of the Saharan fighters and is in a state of complete defeat. He explained that the Moroccan soldier offers no resistance.

After renewing the appeal he made to Morocco to hold talks with the POLISARIO Front in Bamako under the supervision of the special committee formed by the OAU for the return of territory occupied by Morocco, he declared that the coming days will witness military operations much more extensive and deep against the Moroccan occupier, and they will exceed those which took place in Al-Buwayrat. Renewing this appeal to Morocco, Brahim Ghali stated, proves our sincere attitude toward reaching a just, peaceful and permanent solution which respects the right of our people to self-determination. He added that every attempt at mediation which ignores those who are primarily concerned, the Saharan people, is aimed at nothing except breaking the isolation of Hassan II and undermining the legitimate rights of our people.

In answer to a question on Egyptian military aid to Morocco, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic defense minister said: This aid clearly reflects the similarity between the two regimes. He affirmed that whatever the extent of this support, it will not change anything concerning the progress of the war. After appealing to the Arab nation to support the Saharan people in confronting the two regimes which are allied with imperialism and Zionism, he demanded the convening of an urgent meeting of the (?three-man) committee which was formed in Monrovia to implement the resolutions of the recent African summit conference of the African heads of state on the Western Sahara.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN VOWS TO CONTINUE STRIKING TERRORISTS

TA251916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] From Prime Minister Begin the word is--with as much emphasis as ever before--that Israel will not and cannot negotiate with the PLO. He made the point in Jerusalem this afternoon in addressing the peace versus violence conference. David Essing reports. [begin recording]

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin did not refer directly to the PLO bombing in Jerusalem last week or the controversial visit by the U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson, but they were there in the background. Begin said he had only one reply to those who call on Israel to recognize the PLO.

[Begin] Whoever recognizes the so-called PLO recognizes genocide, in aim--to destroy a nation--and in method--to kill or maim civilians, men, women and children with premeditation, planning it in advance, declaring it post-factum, rejoicing in the achievement of this mass [word indistinct].

[Essing] The prime minister made it clear that Israel will continue to strike at the terrorists. At the same time he stressed that Israel is not seeking revenge.

[Begin] Revenge does not solve any problem and does not revive any man or woman. The casualties are already there. We want to prevent them from their designs to carry out those horrible or horrendous acts. We do not want to hurt anybody else. Sometimes it happens; then we regret it deeply with all our hearts, but we do not want revenge either. We want to prevent our people from being killed; enough of our blood was shed especially in our time, enough of it. [end recording]

MUTUAL PREPARATIONS FOR NORMAL RELATIONS WITH EGYPT REPORTED

TA251533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover said preparations are already underway to set up the embassies in Egypt and in Israel. The ambassadors will present their credentials by the middle of February. The buildings for the embassies are now being selected. The Foreign Ministry director general was speaking at the Jerusalem conference on peace versus violence.

Ciechanover added that with the establishment of the embassies, mail contacts and telecommunication between the two countries would be normalized, as well as the use of ports and railroads. All kinds of trade boycotts will be canceled and cultural relations between Israel and Egypt will be established.

7,000 SQUARE KMS IN CENTRAL SINAI RETURNED TO EGYPT

TA251322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel returned to Egypt 7,000 square kms in central Sinai in a brief military ceremony held at noon. About 4,000 Bedouins live in the area returned to Egypt, mainly in Wadi Fayran. There are no military installations of importance in the area. The next stage of the evacuation will be within 2 months. Then, the township of At-Tur and the oil installations in the region will be evacuated.

DAYAN REPORTS UN OBSERVERS TO HAVE ROLE IN SINAI

TA251840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel and the United States have reached an oral understanding that the UN observers in the Sinai will be given a certain status. This has been learned by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. This issue is not mentioned in the agreement between the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. representatives in the recent talks in Washington. Our correspondent has learned that the United States insists that the UN observers remaining in the Sinai be incorporated into the system of supervision over the [Israeli-Egyptian] agreements. The foreign minister is inclined to agree that certain elements of the UN presence will remain in the Sinai but is opposed to having the observers responsible for sectors in the framework of the supervision arrangements. Moshe Dayan said at the end of his meeting with Cyrus Vance this afternoon that both the United States and Egypt want to include the United Nations in the Sinai supervision. He said he discussed this subject in his meeting with Vance, and the Cabinet will discuss the problem after his return to Israel.

More on Meeting With Vance

TA251858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan conferred with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance this afternoon. Contrary to expectations, the meeting revolved around the issue of the UN observer force in the Sinai and not around the tension on the northern border. Arye Meckel reports from New York. [begin recording]

[Meckel] At the end of his talk with Mr Vance, Mr Dayan surprised the journalists when he told them that the Lebanon issue had not been discussed in the meeting at all. What was discussed then? The foreign minister explained:

[Dayan] The talk was about the final arrangements for the supervision of the Sinai in accordance with the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. This was the major issue we talked about in Washington and on which we reached a full agreement. Several details are still unclear. The Israeli Government has decided not to discuss this before my return, and I wanted to know all the facts. The initiative for this meeting came from Secretary Vance, since in the meantime he had talked with UN Secretary General Waldheim. Both the Americans and the Egyptians want to incorporate UN observer units into their forces.

[Meckel] Mr Dayan added that the United Nations is prepared to take part in supervising the Sinai agreement. However, Israel had no contact with the UN organization. All clarifications were carried out between this organization and the Americans, and, as far as we are concerned, it is the Americans who are responsible for the supervision. When Mr Dayan met with the U.S. secretary of state, he smilingly remarked that in yesterday's dogfight it was proved that the F-15 is a good interceptor. At the end of the meeting he said that although the Lebanese issue was not raised, the superiority of the F-15 over the MIG-21 was indeed discussed by Vance and himself. [end recording]

Details of Agreement

TA251820 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] The IDF authorities are pleased with the temporary Sinai supervision agreement between Israel, Egypt and the United States. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with this agreement, about 200 U.S. observers-supervisors will be stationed in Sinai. They will man control points on the main traffic arteries leading from the canal and will hold two regular weekly checks in the zone near the canal. In addition to this, the Americans will continue to conduct weekly reconnaissance flights.

The military staff said that this is a satisfactory agreement until the multinational force is established. Israel would like there to be joint Israeli-Egyptian guards supervising the thinning out of the forces in the two zones near the canal as well, but for quite some time Egypt has not accepted the demand that Israel supervise what happens in the field. There is no doubt that U.S. observers are better than observers from an African country or any other country which has no direct involvement in the peace agreement, they said.

The agreement contains, among other things, the following details:

--The U.S. observers, to number about 200, will be located at the U.S. early warning station camp. The station itself and the electronic instruments will be evacuated. The United States will bear the costs of maintaining the U.S. supervisors and their equipment, which will also include electronic equipment.

--The U.S. will continue weekly reconnaissance flights and will give the photos to both sides.

--In Zone A along the canal, the U.S. supervisors will make two checks each week to insure that the thinning-out of forces and weapons is being carried out, or at the request of either of the parties to the agreement.

--In Zone B, which is a strip further from the canal, the U.S. supervisors will establish control points on the traffic arteries leading from Zone A to Sinai. These will be established on the roads from Al Qantarah, Ismailia and the Gidi and Mitla passes.

--The buffer zone, which will extend along the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, will be supervised by the IDF and the Egyptian Army. Joint control points will be established on the roads. At set dates or upon request, joint Israeli-Egyptian checks will be made of the buffer zone. In contrast, each side will conduct separate checks. Each army will also conduct separate patrols in the buffer zone, in the sectors to be determined by the joint military committee.

--The UN observers (UNTSO), who will number about 50 men, will be incorporated into the supervision program only if they are utilized on the basis of the peace treaty and the Camp David agreements, as Israel demanded. If the United Nations accepts this condition, the UN observers will be incorporated into the supervision of the buffer zone, while the United States will continue to supervise Zones A and B until the multinational force is established. The UN forces will be relieved at the end of the month, while the UN observers will leave the territory when the supervision agreement between the sides is signed after the governments' approval.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REVEREND JESSE JACKSON'S TRIP

Refugee Camp, Ramallah Visits

TA251223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson visited the Qalandiyah refugee camp near Jerusalem.

Jackson could not control his emotions. When several refugees told him that the PLO was their representative, Jackson began applauding and was joined by the other members of his delegation.

As opposed to this, Jackson did not get any special attention during his visit to Ramallah. Earlier, he toured the old city of Jerusalem with his delegation. He offered his prayers for peace in the Middle East at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Our correspondent Mordekhay 'Eden reports that official Israeli security men guarded Jackson and his delegation during their tour. The delegation is now meeting with MK Shim'on Peres.

This morning Jackson met the secretary of MAPAM. MK Me'ir Talmi explained to him why his party was opposed to holding meetings with PLO members.

The Quakers organization in East Jerusalem, which sponsors contacts between personalities from the territories and U.S. public figures, will host Jesse Jackson and his delegation tomorrow. The organization will conduct a tour of Nabulus for the delegation and will give a reception for it at the municipality building. Jackson was to have visited the Bi'r Zayt college. However, due to internal reasons the visit was not carried out.

Meeting With Peres, Colleagues

TA251923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] Jesse Jackson tonight met with Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres as we hear now from Shim'on Ayalon in Tel Aviv.

[Ayalon--begin recording] Jesse Jackson and his group sat over 1 and 1/2 hours with the Labor Party leaders including Shim'on Peres, Yig'al Allon, Hayim Herzog and Simha Dinitz. For the first half hour Mr Jackson told the Laborites his views on the Middle East situation, stressing that he did not know why Israel did not meet and negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Jackson also vented his anger at the Israeli Government and at the prime minister, who have refused to meet with him. Several times he repeated that Israeli leaders had met with the prime minister of South Africa, an act which Jackson said was a threat to and an insult to the black people of America. He said he believed Mr Begin's refusal to meet with him or other black leaders who have been in the region recently was a racist decision, based on the color of their skin.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres forcefully rebutted this remark and Simha Dinitz, former ambassador to Washington, heatedly requested that Mr Jackson not repeat the accusation elsewhere. Dinitz said that Israel never has and never will make decisions based on the color of persons' skin. The money angle also appeared in the talks this evening with Jackson reiterating how much aid America gives Israel. Several Labor members explained why Israel will not negotiate with the PLO but is ready to negotiate with West Bank leaders and Jordan. But, judging from his reactions, Mr Jackson was unconvinced. [end recording]

Delegation Defections

TA260706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Two representatives of U.S. Jews who accompanied Jesse Jackson in his current tour withdrew from the delegation last night, disappointed with Jackson's stance.

One of them, Raymond Mallol, told our correspondent Gad Levi he joined the trip with the stated intention of drawing Jackson's attention to the problems of 800,000 Jews who were expelled from Arab countries. In the course of the trip both he and his friend Philip Blazer have realized that Jackson came to the region with private political intentions and not in order to investigate problems. They intend to denounce Jackson's true goals when they return to the United States.

CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH LEBANON, OTHER ISSUES

TA211745 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Sep 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli chief of staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by IDF Radio's Tzvi Shapira on the occasion of the Jewish New Year; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us move to the issue of southern Lebanon. Are the terrorists sitting quietly now or are they taking advantage of the quiet to improve their situation?

[Answer] The terrorists are taking advantage of the quiet to improve their situation and to deploy. This quiet was violated by the terrorists several times in the past few days but, in the main, it is being maintained. The amassing of terrorist forces south of the Litani is such that, in my assessment, the day is not far off when something will explode there.

[Question] Does that mean that you see a resumption of activity?

[Answer] I can see a possibility of terrorist activity being resumed.

[Question] How will the IDF react?

[Answer] As it is told to react.

[Question] How do you view southern Lebanon and the area controlled by Major Haddad's forces? Do you view it as a positive buffer from Israel's point of view?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] In which respect? What does it give us?

[Answer] In the respect that nowhere along the border with Lebanon do the terrorists have direct contact with our border.

[Question] From a technical point of view, what more does this give us?

[Answer] From a technical point of view it means that terrorist forces or terrorist squads which want to attack us have to cross through the area held by Haddad, and this means that their chances of reaching the border are smaller.

[Question] From a personal point of view, how do you view Haddad as a commander?

[Answer] I view Haddad as a courageous person, a patriot par excellence, a strong man; he is working under difficult and extreme conditions and he is holding on.

[Question] What drives him?

[Answer] His patriotism.

[Question] Would you accept him in the IDF from the point of view of his qualities as a commander?

[Answer] Yes, why not?

[Question] How do you view UNIFIL in the field? Is it a positive factor?

[Answer] In general, UNIFIL is a positive factor.

[Question] Does their sitting there benefit us?

[Answer] As long as their very presence there does not serve as an element aiding the terrorists to deploy.

[Question] What is the situation today?

[Answer] Status quo--everyone is sitting still.

[Question] Why are there so many conflicts between Haddad's forces and UNIFIL?

[Answer] There are not many confrontations. This is untrue.

[Question] This is what is being said in Europe.

[Answer] These reports are either not based on facts or are slanted. When terrorists are discovered in UNFIL territory who are launching attacks against the Haddad strip, Haddad reacts and the shells and bullets fly near UNIFIL. UNIFIL views this as an attack against it or as an attempt to attack it. They sometimes ignore the fact that there is a terrorist squad which fired on a Christian position which returned fire. The UNIFIL position is 500 meters away. The bullets whistle above it and there is general pandemonium.

[Question] Do we make demands of them which they do not meet?

[Answer] We make no demands of UNIFIL.

[Question] We demand that they prevent the passage of terrorists.

[Answer] We remind them that this is their duty, but we make no demands of them.

[Question] You expect nothing from them?

[Answer] No.

[Question] There has recently been a new or bigger wave of terror within the country. Can you see a way of decreasing the number of these acts? Do you think that this wave will get bigger or smaller?

[Answer] It is natural that the terrorists' desire to act will contribute toward increasing this activity.

This is due to the very fact that they are terrorists and to the very fact that they wish to act against the State of Israel in line with their declared aim to destroy the State of Israel. This activity is part of the war to destroy the State of Israel. In my opinion, this activity will not cease, but, on the other hand, in my opinion, there is a lot that we can do to decrease the number of these attacks. However, in this interview I will not go into details.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the division of functions between the security forces in preventing attacks within Israel, or do you think that more functions should be in the hands of the IDF?

[Answer] The present division is the best possible compromise.

[Question] Couldn't the IDF be more efficient in doing some of the things?

[Answer] Wherever IDF activity is required, even within the police's sphere of responsibility, the IDF acts with coordination, cooperation and without problems.

[Question] Is there sufficient coordination, is it satisfactory?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes.

[Question] As for combatting the terrorists outside Israel's border, there are those who contend that we are acting against them as if they were a regular army, at a time when we should hit them through other means. We are always talking about more sophisticated systems.

[Answer] Your determination is inaccurate. We are acting against them with a regular army but using guerrilla tactics. In my opinion, the tactics that we use are varied, simple, sometimes sophisticated, inexpensive and effective. So you could say, why are you bombing? This belongs to the sophisticated, effective and inexpensive tactic: to bomb and hit terrorist bases at a certain depth, at a certain distance and in a certain manner. This is not the only manner in which we are acting. However, a regular army has many more resources than those at the disposal of guerrillas and we use these in accordance with the principles which I mentioned earlier.

[Question] It is maintained against us that during the bombings we hit many civilians.

[Answer] This is a slanted version of the facts. It is just like the foreign press which said that we bombed near Damur just at the time when holidaymakers were returning from the beach on Sunday afternoon or workers were returning from work in Beirut. This was a malicious lie. We bombed there and had direct hits of those targets we wanted to hit. We killed terrorists there and destroyed their bases. It is natural that a few civilians were hit because the terrorists locate themselves among the civilian population. It was an unprecedented lie to say that we hit dozens of civilians who were returning from the beach or from work--a malicious lie which, to my regret, was picked up by some of our own communications media.

[Question] Can you explain why you place so great an emphasis on area defense?

[Answer] Because the State of Israel's basic conception is defensive. The State of Israel did not, from an ideological point of view, determine an offensive conception, because the defensive is harder than the offensive and we should always prepare for the more difficult possibility--that is that the enemy has the initiative and we are defending. If this is the conception, and rightly so--because we cannot make the easy choices for ourselves--we have to take advantage of all the possibilities of the Jewish people in Eretz Yisra'el to strengthen this defensive conception.

Area defense, which is located on the future line of contact, can serve this purpose if we deal with it properly--that is, if we give these people suitable arms and training and fortifications as well as strengthen the motivation for their mission. Of course, they merge into the other branches and corps within the IDF, but they are a very important component, especially in the first hours of war.

JORDAN WILL NOT RECOGNIZE WEST BANK TEACHERS' DIPLOMAS

TA250651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Jordan will no longer recognize the diplomas of teachers studying at the military government training center in Ramallah. A senior education official from Ramallah has left for Amman to attempt to cancel this decision.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari indicates that this is another step in a series of measures recently adopted by Jordan concerning the territories in order to reemphasize its authority as opposed to the authority of the military government. Earlier, Jordan asked that high school garduation exams be transferred to Amman for grading and began a population census in the area.

JORDAN BITTER OVER HIGH EDUCATION LEVEL IN WEST BANK

TA250653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Jordanian authorities have expressed their bitterness over the achievements of the educational system in Judaea and Samaria during the military government period. They have called on the students and teachers to take a more active role in the struggle against occupation.

Education officials, who recently returned from Amman, told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that they were surprised at Amman's bitter reception of the results of the West Bank graduation exams. The rate of success in Judaea and Samaria was higher than that of Jordan.

Heads of the Ministry for Affairs in the Occupied Lands told the education officials that it is not suitable that the students persevere in their studies during the period of occupation. They should participate in national missions.

Our correspondent notes that there is renewed ferment in the schools, especially in Ramallah. However, there is no evidence that this is connected with incitement by Jordanian activists.

BRIEFS

IDF APPOINTMENT--Yesterday Col Tzvi Schiller was appointed commanding officer of the Intelligence Branch, replacing Brigadier General Binyamin, who is leaving for a year of study. On his appointment, Schiller was promoted to brigadier general. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 TA]

CHOLERA IN JERICHO--Today the Health Ministry's laboratories diagnosed the first case of cholera caught by a 30-year old Jericho woman. The woman was hospitalized and all measures were taken to prevent the disease from spreading. The public is requested to keep hygienic rules meticulously. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 TA]

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN ADDRESSES NATION 23 SEPT

LD251515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2110 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Speech delivered to the nation on 23 September by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful; my dear compatriot brothers and sisters: I send you my warm, fraternal, fatherly and sincere greetings. There have recently been many programs of speech-makings such as inaugurating occasions, messages, lectures and speeches and so on. I apologize for taking your time and your ear. I am rather bashful at taking so much of your time. However, what one can say in a graduation ceremony or in a speech made in one of the provinces is different from what one can say in a regular message which is made almost every 2 weeks and in which one can discuss the problems and difficulties of the country. Indeed, it acts as a roundtable between the government and the people who are the main agents of change and who are most effective in determining the final outcome of events. My penultimate message, delivered on 30 August, apparently sounded bitter to some people; seemed to have been rather critical according to some. Actually, this is not what I had in mind. I was more or less protesting against the criticisms and complaints against the government. However, it was not meant to sound as if I was dismayed or complaining, or that these complaints and criticisms had resulted in tiredness.

The aim of the message was to prevent any weakening of the government, a government that is a means of the nation's work and the revolution. Some of these criticisms, protests and interferences were beginning to take the form of obstruction, thus creating obstacles for the government. It was because of these things that I was complaining, and at that time I gave the example of a knife which has no blade.

Following that message a flood of sentiments, concern and support--most of which were touching--poured in. Unlike the past, those making criticisms, complaints and expressing their views changed their tone and even began praising and extolling the government on the television and radio, comparing it with the French Government [presumably after the French revolution]. In any case, it deserves thanks, and I thank you for the attention, consideration and kindness that has been shown.

Of course, the affection and interest which the people have for the government has never been doubted and has never been weakened or stopped or reduced. We are grateful for this; and from a psychological point of view it is bound to strengthen and support the government and it has already had this effect. Nevertheless, even at that time when the people were praising the government, the famous saying used to cross my mind: "Neither too salty nor completely without salt." Instead of all that criticism and complaint we suddenly have a new positive and encouraging atmosphere full of support and praise.

Nevertheless, the fact is that the government and I, as a minor member of the government, are not at all happy with what has been done so far or the present situation. We do not claim that our duties, programs and the country's needs as well as those of the nation's have reached their climax or that they are ideal; or that they could not be better.

To begin with, when one looks at the situation in the bazaar, the shops, the streets, one would think that they have apparently returned to normal.

However, the country has not yet achieved the desired dynamism or complete revival. The wheels of the economy have not been reactivated quite properly. Our industry is, on the average, perhaps working at half its normal capacity. Consequently, it is certain that we have neither reached the stage of self-sufficiency nor of export. Our agriculture, thanks to God, partly due to the grace of God and better weather, and partly due to the efforts of the farmers and the people who have returned from the cities to the villages and farms--and in this respect perhaps the orders of the imam issued toward the end of last year have not been without some effect--has somewhat improved. In any case, according to the statistics and the forecast of the Ministry of Agriculture, our agricultural products and yields have been better than last year and better than in a normal year. Nevertheless, our agriculture has not basically changed and agricultural products should still be supported by government subsidies. Our agriculture is a traditional agriculture and has in no way reached the stage of being able to compete with the rest of the world either from the viewpoint of quality or quantity.

Our industries face great problems in view of raw materials and in view of the deficiency of the banking system. The banking system of Iran has given a lot of help to agriculture, industry and commerce; but it has problems as regards credits and also because those who have received bank loans are not working as well as they should. Although, because of the policies of the Ministry of Finance and because of some reductions or waving of taxes the present situation is much better than in the year before the Islamic system came to power, nevertheless our non-oil income including taxes, customs duties and rates and so on are still very, very low. From a fiscal and budgeting point of view, our present system is in no way satisfactory, although we have been able to meet our expenses and, God willing, we shall continue to be able to meet them. But a healthy and correct economy of a country cannot rely solely on one of its God-given resources of where the real wealth of the country is not based on the work and labor of its people. The problem of unemployment has considerably improved compared to 6 or 7 months ago, but its future is not very certain. We are still faced with many instigating factors, especially as a large number of those who are receiving salaries are not doing anything or are doing very little. Therefore, in this respect, too, we have still not reached the desired and final stage.

It is true that our governmental departments have opened and are working. However, even though the same excessive overmanning which we used to have in our departments is still with us, those employees who should work are still not working properly. The question of underemployment in government departments--even if I do not say that it is due to sabotage, which if it exists is very exceptional--is at least due to lack of interest. Our vast, great and valuable government establishment is in no way in accordance with the correct atmosphere of the revolution and cannot produce the desired economic, political and administrative results which may be useful for the country. Although the government establishment should be in a position to feed and to provide for the people, it is itself devouring a great portion of the food and the strength of the country and the nation.

Our private sector, which may be our most oppressed sector has, unfortunately, suffered a great deal and has still not been properly revived and resuscitated. The private sector, which has always been the source of life, activity, income and especially freedom, independence and resistance in the face of despotism and foreign domination, has not received proper attention and has not been strengthened.

As for the question of security, the forces now responsible for safeguarding security can by no means be compared with the situation prevailing 7 months ago, when the former regime was toppled. There is now a world of difference between the present existing and former security forces: They are now in a better condition. In particular, the aid, support and cooperation provided by the Corps of Revolution Guards and the Revolution Committees ought to be mentioned. Nevertheless, they are still far below what is required by the country.

If I were to summarize, I would say that a monarchical or dictatorial regime ruling this country has been destroyed, but it has still not been replaced with an Islamic republic system which should replace it in its three basic aspects or basic foundations: That is, Islamic, republican and free and, finally, order. None of these three has yet been established.

Islam is not governing our society as it should, as it is recognized and as it should act. A republican system, democracy and freedom have not been established, although they form part of the program of the government and should go through various stages. I have repeatedly referred to the orders of the imam in this respect. Now it has reached the stage when the Council of Experts are busy ratifying the constitution. The government has played its part in this respect and, at the moment, it is in the hands of these gentlemen. We should wait and see what will be the outcome and how they may perform this task and this mission which, we hope, they will properly perform, and that it will become the cause of pride to them and will be well received by future generations.

The important thing is that the shah, his court and his supporters have gone, and in their place we now have a provisional government and a republic. Islam also rules the country in many respects. But the gap which has not been filled and the defect which has not been remedied is the very question of order. The country has by no means acquired a new order as regards the government, control and administration of the country, and it has been unable to establish the desired and necessary order required by any government and which is natural and correct.

The government is like a midwife or a doctor trying to protect the patient and prevent the penetration of germs and evil forces and obstacles so that society itself, nature or God Almighty can rule in the proper sense and that everything will be self-subsistent. Economic development, military might, intellectual development and the proper utilization of all assets and resources should emerge from the people themselves; and if we can provide the suitable environment and if justice in its religious and Islamic sense could rule--meaning if everything were in its right place and if everyone were to receive his just deserts--it will be so, and all blessings, development, might and progress will emanate from the people themselves.

The questions, which are now raised and which form the basis and the aim of my discussion and message today, are: Why do we face all the shortcomings; why have the people not achieved what they want--which has been the goal of our revolution and the reason for the establishment of the Islamic Republic; and why are we facing all these objections, defects, shortcomings and problems which exist in abundance and which is admitted by the government? The question is why do these things exist and who is to blame for them? When we have established who is to blame for these problems, what should we do to solve the problem, and who should undertake this task?

Well, first of all, why is it so? Why is it that after all this time we still do not enjoy comfort, stability, activity, order, security, justice and other things which we desire, which are necessary and which are to our benefit? I believe the answer to this question is very simple. The answer is that there has been a revolution. A revolution means complete transformation; it means turning something upside down; it means a total change. Our revolution was not a small and minor revolution which only affects one aspect of the life of the country like the revolution of the nationalization of oil which was, of course, generally speaking, very important and very basic and which was carried out by the late Dr Mossadeq. Our revolution this time is a great all-embracing revolution whose significance has even gone beyond the Iranian borders and has become a world revolution. Such a revolution which happened so quickly and which shook not only the country but even, in some respects, shook the world has had some consequences and some effects. All revolutions in other countries of the world in the last 300 or 500 years have always had such consequences and have sometimes been even more extreme and, maybe, have had more faults and mistakes and objections.

This patient, Iran, has been undergoing an operation; not a simple operation in which a tumor is removed but in this operation one part of the body which has been the dominant part of the body, a 2,500-year-old system--the shah of the country and his court and the decisionmaking part of the country--has been removed. Imagine a patient whose head had been severed or whose head is being transplanted. Such a patient who has undergone such an operation cannot get up and stand immediately and move, let alone become a champion and perform great and arduous tasks. This is the true answer and we should not look for any other answer. This problem is solved, but the main question is whether the country is moving toward improvement and recovery or whether its condition is deteriorating and worsening.

The second part of the question is: Who is guilty? There are many people in the world and in our country who, as soon as they encounter a problem and see some shortcomings, immediately look for a scapegoat. They wish to make one person a scapegoat for all the problems, and they believe that his guilt is also definitely due to ill-will and hostility, although it is not always so. There may be many defects, many problems in the world, whether in the world of matter or among living things such as plants and animals and in human societies for which, although not acceptable, no one has been responsible. They may be the necessary and logical result of a natural cause.

In our case, in my opinion, the guilty agent, or should we say, the motivating element has been the revolution itself. It is not wrong if we explain or, with apologies, repeat the causes of our revolution so that we may understand it better, in the same way that every doctor first tries to diagnose the disease. This diagnosis must be based on tests, and close examination and consideration of the patient. We should thus first analyze our revolution. Our revolution has been a home-grown, self-motivating revolution, although it took a long time for it to boil over, because for the past 60 or 70 years it has been in the process of fermentation. However, in its last stages, like a pressure cooker, it suddenly came to a boil and produced its results. It means that it was a deep and deep-rooted revolution, but in its last stages it had an explosive and violent nature, which was, nonetheless a source of great pride.

In such a revolution, as I have said before, all the people regarded themselves as participants and as having a share in it. We have a flood of volunteer workers from every direction. This army of volunteers, while it is the source of greatness, strength, pride and hope, at the same time is also in itself the source of weakness, trouble and difficulty.

In those days when we expelled the British we had many such volunteers. There were some people who would go and gather information from various sources or who would find the files of some people. Some of their information was correct; at other times, although they believed that they had made a great discovery, what they had discovered was actually well-known; and at times, the information which they had collected from a psychological point of view was originated out of fear, misunderstanding or mistrust. For instance, it often used to be said that the British had built two secret pipes and were taking Iranian oil in large quantities to Iraq and other places; whereas, in fact, to us it was a simple and well-known matter. We had seen the map, received the report on them and even gone and seen them on the spot. They had two small 4-inch and 6-inch pipes, through which they used to take refined oil to Basrah airport. At that time, Basrah was part of the British Oil Company, and all its accounts of the oil taken to Basrah were recorded in its books.

There were many other such reports. For instance, they used to say that the personnel officer of the oil company had a transmitter by which he was constantly in touch with London; whereas, in fact, it was a simple telephone which operated on a code basis and which was owned by all the directors. Later, when we were in charge, we also had them on our desk.

In this revolution, in keeping with its greatness and its implications, there are many more such ambitious individuals. We have all these committees, guards, committee members, revolution guards, religious or political or party organizations which have come into being in all the cities. There are many people who search and investigate, who chase members of SAVAK, arrest them, find some files from government departments or from other places and give them to the courts. There have been many people who, without receiving any orders, have gone and are still going around arresting some people. There are many people who go and occupy certain places, and there are many who lead them. This is the weakness. We can put our finger upon this weakness, which is the existence and the abundance of the volunteers. While we respect them and praise and value their original usefulness--and some of them are still useful--and their services, still as it is not done on any proper basis and in some order, it is a weakness. As I have said in my previous speeches, this weakness is the multiplicity of decisionmaking centers and the diversity of views, ideas and tastes. This is one of the great weaknesses and harms done to our revolution, that is, the period following the initial success.

The solution which to a great extent reduced this problem was the affiliation and the joining of the government and the Revolution Council, both of which are under the banner and under the leadership of the illustrious leader of the revolution. Subsequent to this cooperation, the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the committees also came under one umbrella which is the government. Since the time that I gave you this glad tiding the former difficulties have been to a great extent removed and, fortunately, at the moment, there is a friendly and cordial relationship between the revolution guards, government officials and the government, although the cooperation of the members of the Revolution Council, their participation and feeling of responsibility--which is needed, and which was desired, hoped for and which, at the beginning, was available to a greater extent--have not been as they should have been, and the members pay more attention to their own duties, responsibilities and problems than to what is required by the government and the country, and which should be solved through close collaboration.

This was the first peculiarity of our revolution which is both a strength and a weakness and which was the cause of all the effects and difficulties. The second problem is the differences in defining various responsibilities and each person thinks in his own way and decides what he should do and what he should not do. Because of different interpretations of responsibility we have all these interferences which create a great obstacle for this government or any other government. There is a saying in various languages which in colloquial Persian says: "When there are two midwives, the head of the infant will be distorted." How much worse it is when we have 100 midwives.

I have talked a great deal concerning this matter, and even 3 months or 3 and 1/2 months ago when 11 of my respected colleagues resigned, which led us to go to the imam, and all the discussions that we had, these gentlemen [the ministers] made four conditions for the continuation of their work and acceptance of responsibility--or even possibility of service. I may be repeating myself, but there is no harm in repeating them. These four conditions were: one, revolution guards corps and committees; then the revolution courts; and finally the propaganda establishment, namely radio and television, which they believed must work in close collaboration with the government. The first two were solved in a somewhat satisfactory way, but the last two remained unsolved although, I must repeat, without there being any ill intentions; but, in any case, they were not solved.

About 21 weeks ago--I have not made a note of its precise date and I can't remember it--an announcement was issued by the chief revolution prosecutor, His Excellency Mr Qoddusi, may God increase the like of him, who has very logical, correct, friendly, sincere and brotherly views concerning the government. He issued an announcement addressed to all the revolution courts, committees and others saying that according to the orders of the imam no revolution court, no prosecutor, no committee, no guard and no official has any right to interfere in the affairs of the government. Like the previous issue, this issue also was one of the great triumphs and major steps of the government. When I say government, I have no selfish intentions and I do not wish to say that it was the triumph of this government; it was a triumph for any government and a triumph for the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran that such an announcement, such an order should be issued by the orders of the leader of the revolution. This order has been to some extent obeyed and I hope that it will be properly, sincerely, deeply and obediently--obedient to the leader of the revolution--observed.

The third question: Who is guilty? The guilty agent or the motivating force is the question of the continuation and depth of the revolution. At the beginning, when the imam came to Iran, to Tehran, and then appointed the provisional government, as was indicated in the text of the order [of Khomeyni appointing Bazargan as prime minister] the belief was that the basic obstacle had been removed, the festering tumor had been removed, and according to the poem of Hafiz: "The heart is no dwelling for strangers; when the demon departs the angel shall enter." We believed that with the departure of the shah, the court and shah's agents we could easily pursue our own work. This is why, in his order, he said: Set up the government as soon as possible. He used to frequently ask me why ministers had not been appointed. We thought that we could easily staff government departments and ministers and we could easily pass that stage.

We will have a referendum and after the referendum the constitution will be drawn up and the constituent assembly will be set up. Well, the constituent assembly's job will be very easy. It may take 1 month and a half [to ratify the constitution]. Then, we will have elections for president and the government.

However, immediately, we realized that the situation was different, as I have said a few times, including last week when the economic seminar was held in the office of the prime minister and I spoke at the opening session. The late Dr Mossadeq also during the expulsion of the British believed that as soon as the British left the country everything will be solved and that we could easily move forward. However, gradually, we realized--as I also said at the opening of the seminar--that our revolution is not an ordinary revolution. It is continuous--I mean its destructive aspect is being continued--and that it is deep and that like a living organism it is in motion, in tumult and in progress. The people are in no way satisfied. When I refer to the people I do not mean all or even the majority of the Iranian people, but I am referring to that group or that class of people who show the greatest interest, enthusiasm and movement. These people are in no way satisfied merely that the shah and his court should go and we should have the constitution without monarchy and should have the same old regulations until they are proved wrong or are changed. They could not wait for the fulfillment of the mission and the program of the government.

We gradually realized that after the departure of the shah the people wished, first of all, to completely destroy and disband the military and security forces, which were the symbols and the embodiment of the dictatorial system. Of course, only the extremist, leftist groups emphasized this point or showed this intention. The others were not saying it, but perhaps deep down in their hearts they felt differently. The second symbol and the second feature of the former regime was the existence of foreign governments or foreign policies, meaning the foreign domination and the political relations of Iran. The leftists never wanted to hear their names again. They were against all the powers--whether they were superpowers or lowly powers or semipowers or weak powers--which supported the shah and the former regime or had relations with them, even if their relations were quite ordinary and usual relations which were even needed by us, or relations which were not 100 percent based on misuse. Still, due to the hatred that they had towards the former regime, they wished completely to destroy and stop these relations.

The third symbol and representative of the former regime was the government establishment. There was great hatred among the people towards the government establishment, and not only the government establishment but even the economic and administrative setup of the country in the private sector, because in the private sector only those people were known and were on top and were in the eyes of the public and whose dealings were known to the people who were either members of the court and the establishment or were their lackeys and those supported by them. Next to them, the people felt a feeling of hatred and fear towards employees of government departments. At first, we believed that this feeling of hatred and fear was limited to the top echelons, at most down to the level of deputy minister, but the further we progressed the more it became evident that this feeling and this judgment was even felt towards the lowest ranks of government employees.

All the above questions were tangible and material questions. In addition to them there is a feeling of disgust and a desire for change and transformation--change and transformation in the sense of turning everything upside down--and the creation of the opposite of what had existed before, even to the level of changing names, habits, customs, culture, clothes and everything which has the hallmarks of the past even if its hallmark is not a satanic [taghuti] hallmark and even it is is natural, old or even Islamic. Since it has been associated with the former regime it has to be destroyed.

If I want to summarize and save myself and you further tedium, I should say that there is a feeling of opposition and confrontation against order, the existing order and the very nature of order. They believe there should be no order at all. When a car is given to [a member of] the crusade for reconstruction and the receipient is asked for a receipt, because this car has been part of the stocks of the person who is now disposing of it and it is natural that he should have a receipt for it when he takes it out of his stocks, still he faces a very harsh reaction and the recipient says: What is all this nonsense, you want to introduce bureaucracy?

In a slightly exaggerated form one can say that if in the past 2 and 2 made 4, now 2 and 2 can be anything except 4. If you say that 2 and 2 makes 4, he says you are santanical. If you calculate for him and say that 2 plus 2 makes 4, he says you are hostile and are not acting in a revolutionary way. Now 2 and 2 makes 6 or any figure which I would like to say--it makes 15. This is a feeling which we are faced with and is one of the problems that we should be conscious of and take into account.

Here we are faced with a dilemma, with a divergence of views. When we aim and the program of a group of people is the continuation of the destructive and negative stage of the revolution, they think in a different way and want different things and favor a particular method of action, especially when there is a feeling of revenge, when the revolution has been transformed to a situation of revenge. [Saying] we not only want the former regime, system and individuals overturned, we want to completely destroy them even if, at the moment, they can do no harm. This was a feeling which for a month or a month and a half after the success of the revolution could be clearly seen and which still continues; this is one side of the story.

The other side of the story is the mission entrusted to this government. This poor government has not been given the mission to supervize and continue the destructive and negative aspects of the revolution. No, its mission is a positive and a constructive mission. It has been entrusted with governing and administering the affairs of the country. In every administration, or the administration of little infants or grownups, or the military or political administration, everywhere, both in the past or at present, in dictatorial, fascist, communist, Islamic or blasphemous regimes, in all of them the first condition of any kind of administration is order and the observance of some principles. If there are no principles and if affairs are not governed by principles, one cannot place one brick upon another. If a mason does not possess a plumb-line and if he does not follow the rules of construction, he cannot build a wall or (?if he can build it) it will not last. In the same way that the first stage of the revolution, which is the negative stage, requires speed and harshness and even violence, the second stage, on the contrary, requires moderation, thinking, studying and, I even want to say, gentleness.

The secret of all the criticisms and the differences which existed from the start and which exist now and which will exist in the future between the government and the young, revolutionary people is this very fact that we have two different viewpoints and two different programs. These two different programs lead to different points of view.

The real difference in the program and the viewpoint of the government, which has been entrusted with a mission to build, with the revolutionary, harsh and extremist groups--who still are conscious of the existence and continuation of the works of the enemies regarding the government employees and the government establishment--is based on this fact. We look at individuals and institutions and think how we can use them. But they look at him, thinking what he has been doing before and suspecting him of being their enemies or the enemy of the revolution. They want to chop his head off.

On the contrary, we not only wish him to keep his head, we even want to put a good hat on his head and put a good suit on him and provide him with good tools for work and would like him to have more knowledge and expertise. There is this opposition in views which manifests itself in various forms. These two stages, namely the constructive and positive stage of the revolution, cannot be reconciled with the destructive stage.

All my cries, my shouts, my complaints have been this: That these two programs cannot be reconciled with each other. You should continue your negative program right to the end and complete it and destroy every building and every obstacle which exists in your path and then, at the proper opportunity, start constructive work. If you do both of them together, they cancel out and destroy one another. The main bone of contention and difference between the government and these people who are following the other path which is now being called "cleansing" or "purging" is this that we are doing two different things which can never be reconciled together. The crusade for construction is both a crusade and construction and is very useful but you cannot carry out a crusade for construction by means of G3's.

One of the reasons why yesterday I and a number of my colleagues went to Khuzestan was that one of these gentlemen, one of these ayatollahs who is also very respected there, had written me a letter during the previous week full of complaints. One of his complaints encouraged me to go and see for myself what is happening there. Last night I referred to him in Abadan and I said I wish he could be here and see how many developments, positive and basic projects are being carried out here and how many government employees--I do not have statistics and do not know which percentage of them--are performing their duties with enthusiasm and with dedication.

This question of "cleansing" has always existed and shall always exist and is very natural.

Since the government is looking to the future and is conscious of its responsibility, it looks upon its employees and upon individuals and upon the people of the country with a different eye; but the person who is looking to the past and wishes to take revenge and settle personal scores has a different outlook.

We are in no way against the question of "cleansing," but this question has assumed a different form and a different dimension.

In the same way that from the beginning of the success of the revolution the enemies--whether from the outside or through their internal mercenaries--followed a definite plan and carried out one project every month or every so often, it seems that this question of "cleansing" has also achieved such dimensions that must be part of the same program. A number of people keep going around, to spread rumors, collect information, spy and find some old files. They act in a very sympathetic form, just like a wolf in sheep's clothing. They go around and these days it is very easy to grow a beard and to carry some rosaries. It is also very easy to make banners and signs of such and such an Islamic society, while when we investigate their files we see that one of them, until the success of the revolution, was the director of Rastakhiz Party [the party set up by the shah] and was in charge of making recruits in this office or ministry.

Another person has a recommendation from Ardeshir Zahedi in the first page of his file. Another person has, on the second page of his file, a letter which he has written to Dr Eqbal [former director of the Iranian Oil Company] in which he has praised in every way he could both Eqbal and the shah and others and begged for a position.

Nobody, whether government employees or other well-meaning personalities, should pay any attention to such nonsensical rumors, which are mainly originated through satanical aims and evil intentions. I hope that we can take this third step, too, so that when after the approval of the constitution and holding of the elections this government says farewell and signs: "If we were a heavy load we departed; we leave you in the trust of God and depart" [line of a poem] the next government can, at least, inherit an orderly country and can carry out its constructive and necessary programs which will be numerous and which require a great deal of time, and can pursue these projects which require a great deal of time, and can pursue these projects which require self-sacrifice, endeavor and martyrdom and can bring them to fruition through the divine assistance and through the cooperation and even martyrdom which is needed in these early and even later stages. God's peace and benediction be upon you.

CORRIERE DELIA SERA CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH KHOMEYNI

AU260946 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Milan, 26 Sep (ANSA)--Fascism is not possible in Iran because "Islam is justice; in Islam dictatorship is the greatest of sins. Fascism and Islam are two irreconcilable contradictions", according to Iran's charismatic leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in an interview appearing in today's issue of the Milan daily CORRIERE DELIA SERA.

Khomeyni told the interviewer that "fascism develops among your people, not among peoples of Islamic culture".

Speaking of his wide following in the country, the ayatollah said the people "shout because they love me. And they love me because they known that I want their well-being, that I act for their own good, in other words, to apply the commandments of Islam".

Asked about the Iranian left, Khomeyni said that "none of them fought or suffered. If anything, they exploited for their own ends the pain of the people who were fighting and suffering". According to the imam, "A large part of the left was abroad during the imperial regime and returned only after the people ousted the shah".

Questioned about the wave of executions, the Iranian spiritual leader said "evidently, you Westerners are unaware of who those people were who have been executed, or your pretend not to know. They were people who had taken part in massacres in the streets or had ordered massacres."

Khomeyni (?denied) he ordered the shah to be killed. "I want him to be brought back to Iran and tried publicly for fifty years of crimes against the Persian people, including the crime of treason and theft of capital. If he is killed abroad, that money will be lost. I pray for his health."

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS APPROVES EIGHT ARTICLES

LD252017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Eight articles from the constitution were ratified in this afternoon's session of the council for the final examination of the draft constitution. Our reporter reports from the council:

The following eight articles were ratified today by the Council of Experts, chaired by Ayatollah Montazeri:

Article 35--ratified by 61 votes in favor, no votes against and no abstentions--no one can be banished from his place of residence or deprived from residing in the place he desires or be forced to reside in any place, unless ordered by law.

Article 41--ratified by 53 votes in favor, 3 votes against and 5 abstentions--no one can be arrested, unless on the basis of a legal warrant issued and in accordance with the law. Once the arrest has been made, the nature of the accusation and the reasons for the accusation must be communicated to the accused, and within 24 hours at the most the preliminary dossier should be submitted to the competent judiciary authorities, and preparations for his trial should be completed as soon as possible. Those violating this principle will be punished by law.

Article 42--ratified by 50 votes in favor, no votes against and 12 abstentions--any kind of torture for obtaining a confession or information is forbidden. Forcing people to give evidence, or confess or take an oath is not permissible, and such evidence or confession or oath is null and void. Those violating this principle will be punished by law.

Article 43--ratified by 58 votes in favor, no votes against and 4 abstentions--affronting the dignity and honor of a person who has been arrested, detained, imprisoned or exiled according to law in any shape or form is forbidden and is liable to punishment.

Article 44--ratified by 56 votes in favor, no votes against and 5 abstentions--no one can use the implementation of his own right to justify damaging others' or violating public interests.

Article 46--ratified by 58 votes in favor, 1 vote against and 5 abstentions--every Iranian person or family has the right to have a residence appropriate to his or its needs. The government is dutybound to prepare the grounds for the execution of this principle, giving priority to those whose needs are greater, especially villagers and workers.

Article 47--ratified by 55 votes in favor, 2 votes against and 5 abstentions--the government is dutybound to provide the means for free education for all the nation to the completion of secondary schooling and to extend the means for free higher education to the border of self-sufficiency in the country.

Article 48--ratified by 54 votes in favor, 3 votes against and 5 abstentions--the national consultative assembly shall consist of the nation's representatives directly elected by means of a secret ballot. Conditions governing the deputies, voters and the manner of election shall be set out by law.

NAVAL FORCES END FIRST PART OF EXERCISES

LD251230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Khuzestan, the first stage of the naval exercises of the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic since the victory of the revolution was completed this morning. The second stage of the exercises will begin this afternoon.

Commodore [Daryadar] Siamak Deyhimi, the commander of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman naval base, in an exclusive PARS interview in Khorramshahr at noon today, said: The exercises have been very successful in the first stage, and units which took part in the exercises have landed on Kharg Island to review the operational progress of the first stage.

He added: The units participating in the exercises included the "battle" class destroyer Artemiz, the frigates Saam and Zaal, four missile corvettes, [names, classes indistinct] and the fleet supply ship Bushehr. During the exercises, which will end on 3 October, a program of visits and parades for the units participating will be arranged in Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Asked about the purpose of the exercises, Deyhimi said: In general, the naval forces will carry out a series of various exercises according to a schedule throughout the year in order to preserve the combat readiness of their units. The first stage exercises are one of them. This matter has assumed particular importance because it is the first major exercise since the great Iranian revolution.

He went on: The illusion may have been created that the navy has disintegrated and that it can no longer operate. It should be said in this respect that the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic is one of the ablest organizations of the state in terms of its manpower resources and in terms of its general aspect. Its experienced and skilled personnel are fully conversant with their jobs, and in effect it was they who carried out the first stage of the exercises successfully. The commodore continued: The navy will strive to carry out its assigned task in the future in line with the wishes of the nation, safeguarding the country's national and economic interests over the seas.

Asked what the navy would do in case of the presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf, Commander Deyhimi said: The navy's raison d'etre, and that of our other forces, naturally, is to defend the country against any aggression and safeguard the country's interests. Naturally any idea of aggression against Iranian territory and the country's interests, from whatever source, will prompt the navy to take action in accordance with its national duty.

Asked about the navy's plans regarding strengthening the Khorramshahr naval and frontier base, Commodore Deyhimi said: The Khorramshahr base certainly possesses substantial value.

One of the major mistakes made in the past concerned the decisions taken to close this base. Following orders issued by Commodore Madani, the commander of the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic, right from the start immediate steps were taken to rebuild the base and the Khorramshahr base will become one of the major naval bases.

In conclusion, he said: Naval personnel are striving always to have this honor before the noble Iranian nation: to carry out their duty fully and in the best manner possible.

YAZDI MEETS JAPANESE COUNTERPART AT UN

LD251234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is in New York attending the United Nations General Assembly, participated in the general sessions of the 34th United Nations General Assembly as from yesterday morning.

The Iranian foreign minister met with the Japanese foreign minister yesterday evening and discussed the two countries' relations with him. At this meeting, the two countries' foreign ministers reached agreement on bilateral issues.

ARMED ATTACK ON QASR-E SHIRIN RADIO TRANSMITTER REPULSED

LD251210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau of Kermanshah, at 2415 yesterday a number--believed to be about 30--of armed raiders equipped with modern arms including RPG-7, Kalashnikov and Brno rifles, fired for 2 hours from the west of the Qasr-e Shirin radio transmitter in the direction of the power installations and the transmitter itself. Fire was returned by the security officials and the local guards.

Fortunately no loss of life or property resulted from this clash, but in all probability a number of the raiders were injured, and all of them withdrew. On the other hand, it was reported by the gendarmerie and the committee of Qasr-e Shirin that at present members of the security forces and revolution guards are stationed around the transmitter.

Further Details

LD251743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Citing the governor of Qasr-e Shirin, gendarmerie district of Kermanshah and the headquarters of operations in the west of the country, the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the assailants from the defunct Democratic Party attacked the generator of Qasr-e Shirin with mortar shells from 2300 last night for a period of 2 hours and 30 minutes. As a result of this attack the generator was damaged, and fire was returned by the revolution guards stationed there, gendarmerie personnel and the reinforcement from the Abuzar brigade.

According to the same report, at about 0500 this morning a bomb was placed under one of the bridges on the road between Qasr-e Shirin and Khosravi, which was defused together with another bomb.

Another attack by the assailants on the Bayangan region was countered by gendarmerie personnel and guards. The officer in charge of the gendarmerie unit stationed in the Kermanshah region told our reporter that the attacks on the Bayangan region are still continuing every night, and the gendarmerie personnel and guards defend the town and foil the attacks.

The headquarters of operations in the west of the country stationed at [words indistinct] announced that in the attack on Sardasht by the assailants two nights ago, three of the attackers, who were members of the defunct Democratic Party, were injured and arrested and are being treated for their injuries at the Sardasht hospital; according to the same report, the assailants attacked the hospital in order to release the injured, but their attack was foiled.

AMNESTY GRANTED TO LACHAR INCIDENT DETAINEES

LD251728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to the report from our correspondent in Qom, the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan was received this afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. While mentioning the problems and shortages in the region, he submitted a letter signed by the chieftains of tribes of this region stating their needs. According to this report, at this meeting the imam told the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan that, following the requests of the representatives of residents and chieftains of the tribes in Baluchestan and their regret expressed on the Lachar incident, reflected in the letter, and considering the conditions and commitments undertaken by the petitioners, amnesty is granted to Mohammad Khan (Mehlachari) and all those who have been arrested in connection with this incident, so that they may return to their places of residents and carry out their duties under the Government of the Islamic Republic.

SUNNI MARCHERS PROTEST CONSTITUTION IN ZAHEDAN

LD251511 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Sep 79 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Protest March in Zahedan"]

[Excerpt] Zahedan--Following a call from the Muslim unity party in Zahedan for a march to be staged the day before yesterday (Thursday) to protest against Articles 11, 12, and 13 of the Islamic Republic constitution, it was announced several times by Zahedan Radio 2 days ago that, on the advice of Sunni religious leader Mowlavi Abdol Aziz, who is Baluchestan representative on the Council of Experts, the march would not take place.

Although the announcement was repeated many times over Zahedan Radio, a group of Baluchi people, some of whom had come from Khash and Iranshahr, set out on Thursday from the Sunni Maki mosque, marched through the streets, issued a 20-point resolution and then dispersed. Finally, a group of marchers put out a statement accusing Zahedan Radio and television of falsifying the news. Consequently, the provincial radio and television news unit chief telephoned Tehran and spoke to Mowlavi Abdol Aziz, who confirmed his previous order that there should be no demonstrations and marches in Zahedan. During the telephone conversation, which was broadcast in full on Zahedan Radio and television, Mowlavi Abdol Aziz said: "Demonstrations were to have been held, but I advised that they should not take place. I even asked Mowlavi Abdol Ghayyur and Mowlavi Madani to broadcast this to our fellow townsfolk over Zahedan Radio since, when I went to see the imam with Moftizadeh, his eminence said that everything would turn out all right, that no one would lose his rights, and that the Sunni religion need have no cause for concern."

BALUCHESTAN GOVERNOR ON SECURITY SITUATION, PURGE

LD251347 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Sep 79 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Governor General: '2,000 Armed Men in Sistan and Baluchestan Mountains'"]

[Excerpts] Zahedan--Sistan and Baluchestan Governor General Dr Jariri made the following announcement at a meeting of officials:

"Although at present nobody is threatening to reenact in Baluchestan the scenes that took place in Kordestan, we are doing everything we can to safeguard the security of the people. Last week in the Baluchestan region two gendarmes were disarmed by attackers. As a result, immediate and decisive action was taken and the security forces extended their sincere and very effective cooperation in the mounting of a clean-up operation in the area.

"There is now security everywhere in Baluchestan, and the slightest stirring felt to run counter to this is soon crushed."

The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports the governor general as saying: "There are at present about 2,000 armed men in the Ahuran Mountains, but there is not the slightest chance of their doing any harm to the nation or the revolution."

At this meeting, which took place as a result of the visit to the province by Prime Minister Engineer Bazargan and Interior Minister Sabbaghian and following orders that government offices should work more effectively, the question of a purge of all the government offices of the province was discussed and considered. In the course of a lengthy speech the governor general said:

"We must now purge the offices: If we do not do this ourselves, the people will do it, as they are tired of bureaucracy and red tape. So if you do not want a river of blood to flow, and you wish the revolution to reach the final stage of its destination, get rid of superfluous, incompetent and counterrevolutionary staff."

As for classifying staff as "superfluous," "incompetent" or "counterrevolutionary," the governor general said: "Staff who, after complete investigation, are found to be counterrevolutionary or to have collaborated with the defunct SAVAK organisation will, of course, have no place in any of the revolutionary organs.

ENVOY TO MAHABAD INVITES PEOPLE TO RUN FOR COUNCIL

LD252255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY the following statement was issued by the representative of the prime minister's office in the town of Mahabad:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: In order to investigate the chaotic situation in the town and to find solutions for the problems and difficulties of the people of Mahabad, all the people who are committed and believe in our revolution are requested to nominate themselves as candidates for membership of the Provisional Islamic Revolution Council, so that this council may be formed to advance the aims of the revolution in the region and to investigate the needs of the people. Applicants should announce their nomination to the Governorate of Mahabad.

TEHRAN CLERIC CLAIMS MONOPOLY ON FLOGGING SENTENCES

LD251505 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Nobody Has the Right To Pass and Administer Flogging Sentences"]

[Text] During a discussion with our correspondent, Mohammadi Gilnai, religious law magistrate for Tehran, described flogging sentences administered at various places in Tehran as illegal. He stated: "Only the religious law magistrate may issue such sentences, not irresponsible individuals."

The Tehran magistrate stressed that from now on proceedings would be taken by the Islamic revolution prosecutor against those who issued and administered such sentences and that they would be punished. He went on: "Some committees are flogging persons for misdemeanors. This is itself a misdemeanor and will be punished. The committees are only empowered to arrest wrongdoers and hand them over to the competent authorities, whose duty it is to decide on the punishment, and if the crime committed is connected with revolutionary matters, the case comes under the jurisdiction of the religious law magistrate."

REVOLUTION GUARDS CAPTURE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD252300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEW AGENCY, the provisional committee of the Islamic revolution of Haft Gel announced that with the joint cooperation of a group of Kakavand tribesmen from this district and the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards of the Uramanat region 30 firearms were discovered and handed over to the headquarters of the Corps of Revolution Guards for operations in the west of the country.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh 'Ali Kazemi, in an interview with PARS confirming this news, said: One of the leaders of counterrevolution, named Sardar Qaleh, and his brother who have committed several murders were arrested by this group with the cooperation of the Guards Corps. They were later imprisoned. Kakavand tribesmen have taken part in several operations to crush the members of the Democratic Party, and at present they are effectively active in the mopping-up operations in the region.

HEALTH MINISTRY ISSUES WARNING ON CHOLERA

LD251905 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Health and Welfare today once again pointed out that observing health precautions, especially the careful and complete sterilization of raw vegetables and fruits before consumption, is of great importance in preventing contraction of Eltor cholera. It announced the latest figures onthe incidence of this disease and deaths resulting from it.

According to this report, the total positive cases of the disease up to 12 September numbered 611 of which 23 people, unfortunately, have died because they were too late in contacting health centers. Moreover, Lorestan and Esfahan provinces are among the regions which have recently been contaminated with Eltor cholera.

AFGHANISTAN

AMBASSADOR TO USSR RETURNS FOR CONSULTATIONS

GF251935 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, ambassador of Afghanistan in Moscow, arrived in Kabul today for consultations.

AMIN DESIGNATES GOVERNORS AS HIS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

GF251730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Decree No 3, 25 September 1979, by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

To prevent a slowdown in the implementation of affairs and to expedite pertinent decisions and resolutions, all governors of the provinces throughout the country are hereby designated as my official representatives in the following cases:

1. Sale of government properties;
2. Purchase of properties on behalf of the government;
3. Acceptance of military bases on behalf of the government.

All governors are legally responsible to discharge their duties as my representatives following the issuance of this decree, which will go into effect as of the date of issuance and will be published in the official gazette.

[Signed]: Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

PRESIDENT AMIN ADDRESSES TRIBAL LEADERS 25 SEP

GF251755 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received the leaders and representatives of the [names indistinct] tribes in the reception hall of the People's House at 0900 this morning and delivered his scholarly and valuable remarks. At this meeting, [name indistinct] Shirwali, deputy minister of frontier affairs, was also present.

When Hafizollah Amin entered the large reception hall of the people's house, the members of the audience, who were anxiously awaiting his appearance, rose and greeted the secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister with long applause and an expression of warm feelings.

Hafizollah Amin, in return, acknowledged their passionate and patriotic feelings, and the DRA national anthem was played. Afterward, addressing the audience, he delivered a passionate, revolutionary speech, which was interrupted several times with long and warm applause. The speech lasted more than an hour.

At the end of Comrade Hafizollah Amin's speech, some members of the audience presented him with bouquets of flowers on behalf of their tribesmen; in this way, they once again expressed their warm and sincere feelings.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that three members of the audience, in statements addressed to Hafizollah Amin, mentioned the steps taken by our Khalqi government aimed at the people's welfare and prosperity and expressed their affinity with and further and greater support for their Khalqi government and the preservation of the Great Sawr Revolution and prestige of the country. They said: On behalf of our tribes, we promise always to be ready to defend with our lives the homeland and the flourishing of our beloved country. As the proud history of our beloved country has shown, we will eliminate the enemies of our people and homeland, no matter how they may be disguised. We will also fulfill our obligations in realizing the goals of the Great Sawr Revolution.

Also, a member of the audience read his revolutionary poem, which was warmly received by the audience.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that when the secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister ended his scholarly revolutionary speech, he was once again the object of the warm revolutionary sentiments of the above-mentioned members of tribes. He left the reception hall at 1100.

FOREIGN MINISTER WALI TO HEAD DELEGATION TO UN

GF251847 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Dr Sham Wali, secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who is the chief delegate of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, departed for New York this morning.

At Kabul International Airport, some members of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers, political and administrative deputies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the chief of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the chief of protocol for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Turkish ambassador and the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the United States of America in Kabul were on hand to bid Dr Shah Wali farewell.

The members of the Afghan delegation have already left for New York to attend the sessions of the UN General Assembly.

FINANCE MINISTER MISAQ DEPARTS FOR BELGRADE

GF251900 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Minister of Finance Abdoulkarim Misaq departed today for Yugoslavia, at the head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to attend the annual conference of the board of governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The conference sessions are to be held in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, starting 1 October and are to last 5 days.

Some members of the Council of Ministers, deputies and other officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Yugoslav ambassador in Kabul were on hand at Kabul International Airport to bid Misaq farewell.

MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED 24 SEP

GF251838 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 GF

[Excerpt] Consistent with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice," as declared in the Khalqi message of the heroic commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, 152 prisoners were released from Qandahar prison yesterday, following an investigation into the status of the prisoners of that state by the authorized commission.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UN WITH PALESTINE PROPOSAL

BK251459 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, has said Bangladesh is going to the United Nations General Assembly session with a formula for the solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of the UN resolutions and decisions. He was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport today before leaving for London on way to New York to lead the Bangladesh delegation in the 34th UN General Assembly session. He said Bangladesh wants a speedy solution of the problem.

The foreign minister said during his stay in New York and Washington he will hold discussions on the formula with the representatives of the PLO, the Arab states and also the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance. He hoped that Bangladesh will be able to make some contribution to the solution of the critical problem.

Professor Haq said he would participate in the 2-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the Group of 77 beginning at the UN headquarters on Thursday next. In New York he will attend the meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers on the 8th of next month. He hoped that Bangladesh would be able to present a constructive, practical and a feasible program of global action for accelerating the pace of development in the Third World countries, with particular emphasis on the least developed countries.

Professor Haq said that as vice chairman of the UN Economic Commission, Bangladesh will get an opportunity to insure that our proposal on the global action on development receives wide support.

INDIA

SINGH WARNS AGAINST FOMENTING OF SCARCITY, PRICE HIKES

BK251009 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated his government's determination to take the most stringent action against vested interests who are trying to create a psychology of scarcity and high prices. In a statement issued in New Delhi today, Mr Charan Singh said that the government is also taking immediate steps to increase production. The present government, Mr Charan Singh, asserted, is trying to cope with the difficult situation handed down by his predecessors.

He pointed out that the budget he presented as finance minister in the previous government was indeed a poor man's budget. He said the levies were largely on luxury items. The brunt of the increased commodity taxation was borne by petroleum products.

Defending marginal increase in the subsidy for agriculture sector given in his budget, he said he stands for the social, economic and cultural uplift of the poor and the downtrodden and the exploited whether they are in the villages or in the towns. He has been fighting against the continued neglect of these people all his life. Mr Charan Singh declared that he is not going to give up this battle merely because some sophisticated urban lobbies may turn against him.

He pointed out that he has repeatedly said that he is not against industry and industrialization. In fact, his government has made vigorous efforts to improve the performance of the vital sectors of the economy like coal, power, steel and the railways. If has also tried to create an environment for better industrial relations and to increase the farm output despite the drought.

Reiterating the government's determination to deal with hoarders and profiteers, he said their dark conspiracy to create a psychology of scarcity will be countered. Mr Charan Singh expressed the hope that the professional intelligentsia will join in this venture in instead of being content with sermonizing.

SINGH ALLEGES COVERT ALLIANCE BETWEEN CONGRESS-I, JANATA

BK251617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh today renewed the charge that the Janata Party and the Congress-I were having a covert alliance. In a statement today, he said with each passing day it is becoming clear that the party of authoritarianism and the party of communal fascism, as he put it, are forging an alliance. He said these were the people who once criticized the support extended by the Congress-I to the present coalition government despite his repeated statements that he was not accepting any conditions for such support.

Mr Charan Singh said it is now a well-known fact that even when his government was in imminent threat of falling, he refused to succumb to the blackmail of Mrs Gandhi's party.

COMPANY DONATIONS TO POLITICAL PARTIES BANNED

BK251618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Donations and other benefits by companies to political parties have been banned through an ordinance issued by the president in New Delhi today. According to a press note, this is being done in view of the impending elections to the Lok Sabha.

It says that any direct or indirect contribution by a company to a political party or for political purposes has been made punishable with fines extending to 5,000 rupees. Officers of such a company contravening the ban will be punished with imprisonment extending up to 3 years and also fine. The ordinance makes it clear that any expenditure incurred by a company on advertisement in any souvenir, brochure or other publications on behalf of a political party will be a contribution for political purposes.

The press note further says that the ordinance issued today is based on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee report. This report would have been given effect by an enactment by the sixth Lok Sabha but for its dissolution.

MRS GANDHI ALLEGES MISRULE BY LAST GOVERNMENT

BK241006 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has accused the union government of failing to enlist the support of all political parties to fight the drought. Addressing a number of meetings at various places in Uttar Pradesh, Mrs Gandhi again criticized the Janata Party and the Janata-S for the alleged misrule during the last one and a half years.

GANDHI FEELS ELECTIONS MAY BE POSTPONED DUE TO DROUGHT

BK241556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said she feels the elections to the Lok Sabha may be postponed due to the drought conditions. Speaking to newsmen at Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh, Mrs Gandhi criticized the government for not providing adequate relief to the drought-affected people.

GANDHI TO SHUN VINDICTIVENESS, EMERGENCY POWERS IF ELECTED

BK251005 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Gandhi, has said she will not resort to emergency measures, nor will she be vindictive to anyone if she comes to power. She told newsmen in Allahabad that no one, however, will be spared if he commits crime against national interests. Mrs Gandhi alleged that the entire Maruti Commission proceedings are based on false (?files) created by the Janata government. She said no file or paper had any signature of Mr Sanjay Gandhi.

RAM: COUNTRY IN GRIP OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CRISIS

BK241000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has proposed the formation of an all-party committee for speeding up the drought relief work. He has alleged that the country is in the grip of political and economic crisis. Speaking to newsmen in Jullunder today, Mr Jagjivan Ram said that the reservation for scheduled castes and tribes will have to be continued as long as castism exists in the country. He said the economic status cannot be the basis for reservations because the status of a man in society is determined from his birth.

JANATA PARTY WANTS ELECTIONS AS SCHEDULED

BK241602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The general secretary of the Janata Party, Mr Surendra Mohan, has said that elections to the Lok Sabha must be held in December this year. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi, he expressed the view that any postponement of the elections will mean that the constitutional guarantee regarding reservation of seats in parliament for scheduled castes will lapse.

PUNJAB CONGRESS PARTY MERGES WITH CONGRESS-I

BK241558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Punjab Pradesh Congress committee has decided to merge itself with the Congress-I en bloc. A party release issued in Chandigarh says the recent decision of the Indian National Congress to accept the common symbol and a common manifesto with the Janata-S has shaken the faith of all genuine congressmen in the state.

Congress Official Denies Merger

BK251000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Mr Nirmal Singh, one of the general secretaries of the Punjab Pradesh Congress committee, has disputed the party statement that the state Congress unit has en bloc merged itself with Congress-I. He claimed that the majority of the party members, including one of the two party MLA's [members of the legislative assembly] continued to be in the Congress.

As already reported, the state unit of the Congress Party has said in a press release in Chandigarh that it has decided to merge itself with the Congress-I en bloc.

CPI-M ASKS PEOPLE TO OPPOSE CONGRESS-I, JANATA

BK251306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India-Marxist has called upon all the left and democratic parties and forces to work together to defeat what it calls the forces of authoritarianism led by the Congress-I and the forces of communalism led by the Janata Party. In its election manifesto released by Mr B.T. Ranadive, member of the Politburo, in New Delhi today, the party has appealed to the people to support the combination headed by the Janata-S and the Congress, which is electorally arrayed against the Congress-I and the Janata.

The party has also appealed to the Janata-S-Congress combination to avoid mutual conflict so that the antiauthoritarianism and anticommunalism vote is not split. The party has expressed the hope that the battle would be won with a powerful mandate if the left and democratic forces stand together. The manifesto says while these forces are not strong enough to offer a viable alternative at this stage, it is essential that their candidates increase strength in the Lok Sabha and influence over the people. Without this, the manifesto says, the postelection battle for democracy cannot be carried on effectively.

MARUTI OFFENDERS TO BE PROSECUTED BEFORE ELECTIONS

BK231604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 79 BK

[Ttxt] The union law minister, Mr Kacker, has said that prosecution under company law will be launched against the offenders in the Maruti affair before the Lok Sabha elections. Mr Kacker told newsmen in Madras today that the union cabinet has issued directions to all the concerned ministries to take followup action on the findings of the Gupta Commission. The Law Ministry has already scanned the report.

Mr Kacker felt that Mrs Gandhi cannot be prosecuted for breach of company law. However, he was of the view that the unusual interest shown by the officials in promoting the Maruti project could not have been possible without the protection or encouragement from Mrs Gandhi. Mr Kacker reiterated that the findings of an inquiry commission should not automatically debar a person from contesting the elections.

NEPAL

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON RETURN HOME

BK241708 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr. K.B. Shahi, said in Katmandu today that the presence of his majesty the king in Havana at the head of the Nepalese delegation to the sixth summit conference of nonalined nations was a reaffirmation of Nepal's abiding faith in the principles and objectives of nonalinement.

The foreign minister made this remark in a statement issued today on Nepal's participation in the sixth summit conference and the informal visits of their majesties the king and queen to some neighboring and other friendly countries. Mr. Shahi said the presence of his majesty the king at the conference has been in conformity with Nepal's unbroken tradition of summit-level participation in the conference of heads of state and government.

Pointing out that the Havana summit was the largest conference ever of the world's topmost leaders, the foreign minister said his majesty used the occasion of the summit conference to meet and renew personal contacts with leaders of the delegations of the neighboring and other friendly nonalined countries and exchanged views with them, thereby adding a new chapter in our diplomatic exercise.

Mr. Shahi said the meeting between his majesty and the leaders of China, United Kingdom and India, and the exchange of views on a broad spectrum of international and regional affairs and matters of bilateral interest have deepened the understanding and friendship existing between Nepal and these countries. The governments and the people of the countries visited by their majesties showed a tremendous amount of goodwill toward Nepal.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT HAQ APPEALS FOR AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK241640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has made a fervent appeal to the nation to come forward in a big way to help support Afghan refugees who have taken shelter in Pakistan. Addressing a cross-section of people in Bahawalpur today, he said the number of refugees, which now stands at 193,000, is likely to exceed 200,000 with the coming of winter.

The president said that as Muslims and Pakistanis, it is our duty to look after the Afghan refugees as enjoined by Islam. He stressed that social welfare agencies, the Red Crescent Society and various (?institutions) stationed in Pakistan should provide blankets and quilts for these Afghan brothers. The government, he said, despite financial constraints, is spending 800,000 rupees daily on the maintenance of the Afghan refugees. We had appealed for financial assistance in this connection to brotherly Muslim countries and the United Nations and hope to get some more aid.

HAQ DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING REFERENDUM

BK241040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has categorically stated that the local bodies members will not be used as an electoral college or for that matter any political purpose.

He was talking to newsmen in Multan this afternoon before his departure for Bahawalpur. He said if referendum is to be held, the members of the local bodies will not be utilized. In such an event he will directly approach the people.

Replying to a question, he said the Election Commission had submitted the election schedule to him and it would be announced either tomorrow or the day after. He said elections were not being held for the sake of election but for achieving results. He said there is no question of the postponement of elections.

He told a questioner that as far as local bodies elections were concerned, there was no question of any compromise. However, so far as the question of registration of political parties was concerned, he was prepared to give it a new name. In this connection he referred to the visit of British parliamentary delegation and said that they informed him that even in Britain the political parties have to submit their accounts. He said the date for the submission of accounts by the political parties will not be extended.

He told another questioner that he would be meeting the PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] chief Maulana Mufti Mahud in Lahore tomorrow.

Elections Program Announced

BK260441 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The schedule for the general elections to be held on 17 November this year has been announced.

The Election Commission today issued two notifications relating to the elections to the national and the four provincial assemblies. Nomination papers for elections to the national and the four provincial assemblies will be received from tomorrow till 12 noon on the 2d of next month. Scrutiny of nomination papers will begin at 1 P.M. on 2 October and will continue the following day. Appeals against the rejection or acceptance of nomination papers will be received by the Election Commission on the 4th and 5th of next month. The Election Commission will decide these appeals on the 7th of next month. The last date for the withdrawal of candidature is the 9th. The final list of candidates contesting the elections will be published on the 10th, while the last date for filing of appeals against the allocation of symbols is the 13th of next month.

A pressnote issued by the Election Commission says returning officers have been appointed at all district headquarters and in some cases at tehsil [subdistrict] headquarters also. Candidates should obtain copies of blank nomination forms from the offices of the returning officers. These forms will be supplied without payment. Typed or photostat copies of the nomination forms will not be accepted. A receipt should be obtained in the prescribed manner at the time of submitting the forms.

The pressnote says that a person can contest elections to the National Assembly from any constituency in the country. A candidate for the provincial assembly must be registered as a voter in that particular province. The proposer and seconder, however, must be registered as voters in the same constituencey from which the candidate is seeking election. While a person can stand as a candidate from more than one constituency, the proposer and seconder can sponsor only one candidate for a particular assembly.

The pressnote advises the intended candidates to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the recently promulgated National and Provincial Assemblies Basis of Election Order, 1979, which sets out the framework of the new electoral system.

All candidates are required to submit a separate statement of their party affiliation, if any, along with their nomination paper, even if they have not yet [word indistinct] by the party concerned. Indication of party affiliation will be taken as preference for the party symbol. Failure to indicate party affiliation may result in the party symbol being refused subsequently to the candidate concerned. Independents, however, must straightaway indicate their choice of symbols in order of preference to the returning officer at the time of filing their nomination papers. Minority candidates standing for the national and the provincial assemblies will file their nomination papers before the election commissioner of the province concerned.

HAQ SAYS THERE WILL BE NO DELAY IN HOLDING ELECTIONS

BK251135 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has reaffirmed that there will be no delay in holding the coming general elections. He was replying to a question by newsmen on his arrival at the Lahore airport today.

He was asked whether the holding of general elections would be delayed if the question of proportional representation was raised at his scheduled meeting with Maulana Mufti Mahmud today. The president said it was in our as well as in their interest that there should be no delay.

MUSLIM LEAGUE FACTION ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

BK251006 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan Muslim League-Chatha group Secretary General Malik Mohammad Qasiim has announced that if general elections are held on the basis of proportional representation, his party will not participate in them.

PNA THREATENS TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS ON REGISTRATION ISSUE

BK240921 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan National Alliance chief Maulana Mufti Mahmud has said that he will call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and exchange views with him on matters of national importance. Addressing a press conference in Quetta yesterday, he said that if the provision on political parties registration is not withdrawn, the alliance will boycott the general elections.

PNA Proposals Forwarded

BK251621 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan National Alliance chief Maulana Mufti Mahmud called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Lahore this evening. The meeting lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours.

Later, talking to newsmen, Maulana Mufti Mahmud said he was satisfied with the talks. He said he putforward some proposals regarding political parties registration, and the president agreed to consider them. He said his two proposals on the proportional representation system--that restrictions on political parties should also be applied to independent candidates and that only those independent candidates should be delcared elected who secure 51 percent of the votes in a constituency--were also considered in the meeting. He said the president will consult legal experts on these proposals.

Maulana Mufti Mahmud said that during the talks consideration was also given to the proposal that a party should get at least 5 percent of the votes in the country (to be represented in the National Assembly] rather than at least 5 percent of the votes in a province [as provided in the proportional representation system].

MRS BHUTTO CALLS ON PARTIES TO OPPOSE REGISTRATION

BK241553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] Karachi 24 Sep (AFP)--Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the hanged former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, has appealed to all "democracy-loving" political parties in the country to oppose the restrictions imposed by the military regime on political parties taking part in the November 17 general elections.

In a statement here today, Begum Bhutto, who heads her late husband's Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) said all parties should close their ranks to demand withdrawal of the presidential ordinance regarding compulsory registration of political parties, which empowers the Election Commission (?to debar) some parties from contesting the elections.

This law, she said, amounted to defranchising the 75 million Pakistanis and was contrary to democratic norms.

BHUTTO ACCUSED OF VIOLATING BAN ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

BK260323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of theformer prime minister, Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, has been charged with violating a ban which stops her from taking part in politics. According to agency reports the charge carries a sentence of up to 7 years and forfeiture of property.

LOCAL BODIES ELECTIONS BEGIN IN PUNJAB, SIND, NWFP 25 SEP

BK251106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] Polling began this morning in Punjab, Sind and the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] to elect (?more than 3,800 members for the local bodies. The term of office of these members will be for 4 years). In Baluchistan, polls are to be held on Thursday [27 September].

Reports received from different centers indicate that people are turning up in large number to exercise their right to elect their representatives for local bodies after a gap of 15 years. Enthusiastic voters were seen queued up at the polling stations, among them a fairly large number of women voters. Posters and banners of contesting candidates had been displayed at their respective camps near the polling stations. Some of the camps have been decorated with buntings.

In Sind, voting began at 9 am to elect 7,774 representatives to the local bodies. Of these 1,956 candidates have already been elected unopposed.

In the NWFP, voting began at 8 this morning at 2,476 polling stations to elect 5,439 members to various spheres of local bodies. Three hundred and seventy-seven candidates have already been declared elected unopposed.

VIOLENCE REPORTED IN LOCAL ELECTION INCIDENTS

BK251528 Karachi Domesitc Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] It was officially stated in Karachi this evening that overall, the following [in the local bodies elections] in Sind was peaceful, but at some polling stations in the province rival candidates' supporters clashed with each other, resulting in the killing of four persons.

Complete peace prevailed in Badin, Thatta, Thar Parkar, Dadu, Khairpur and Jacobabad.

One person was killed in a stabbing incident in Hyderabad. One more person was killed in (Beramazan Paridan). Two persons were killed in an exchange of fire between two opponent groups in the (Orangi) area of Karachi.

Polling at some places was stopped in Sind. It will take place at a date to be announced later.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT REPORTS TO CABINET ON VISITS TO JAPAN, SINGAPORE

BK211332 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Jayewardene, who briefed the cabinet yesterday on his official tour abroad, said that a change of attitude in many ways was necessary if the country wants to progress. He stressed the need for adopting modern management skills and technique. A positive and aggressive role should be adopted in the sphere of development and younger men must be given opportunities of holding responsible posts.

The president said Japan and Singapore had become two powerful industrial nations because they had adopted these attitudes in their progress.

The president also announced that the Japanese Government had agreed to put up a fully equipped 1,000 bed hospital at Sri Jayewardenepura.

The cabinet yesterday decided on a number of matters ranging from the distribution of elecriticity to an increased allocation for district development. A cabinet subcommittee was appointed to coordinate land development and conservation and the preservation of the environment.

The minister of rural development, Mr Rajadurai, reporting on his recent visit to India said that there was strong goodwill in Tamil Nadu for Sri Lanka. He said south Indian pliticians were impressed that Sri Lanka's constitution had been translated into Tamil, while the Indian Constitution was still to be translated into the regional language.

BRIEFS

Garment Exports--A sum of 295 million rupees was earned in foreign exchange through the export of readymade garments during the first 6 months of 1979. This was an increase of 140 million rupees over earnings in the corresponding period in 1978. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Sep 79 BK]